Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

No. 15,800 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1943 昭和十五年十二月二十七日第三種郵便物認可 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma, following his return from the Imperial Audience, yesterday, issued a statement of gratitude to the Japanese nation in which he said that the supreme honor conferred upon him at the Imperial Palace will remain forever a "glorious inspiration" and pledged, at the same time, his best efforts toward the construction of a New Burma.

Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Tripartite Cooperation; Release of Patents

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Tragedy of Eden

Tripartite Cooperation

YOMIURI HOCHI—The Japanese-German-Italian Joint Technical Commission with its new lineup met on March 22 at the Foreign Office and arrived at complete agreement on important matters affecting the three Powers.

Japan, Germany and Italy have been from the outset in perfect accord on their war aims and among them there is not a single point of disagreement whether in political or economic policy. The three are so related that they are eminently capable of supplementing each other's strength and aiding each other to achieve their common goal. Consequently, the Joint Technical Commission is favorably placed for concentrating its energies on the methods to be pursued for the prosecution of war, without being bothered by external circumstances. This shows the advantages which the Axis Powers enjoy over their enemies.

Within the enemy camp, on the other hand, clash of interests, rivalry and antagonism have been betrayed at every turn and they are tending steadily to be aggravated. As we have already pointed out more than once, a clash of interests exists between the United States and Britain and harmony is wanting between the Anglo-American set and the Soviet Union. Particularly of late the United States and Britain are in agonies of dilemma in their policy toward the Soviet Union over the question of the refugee regimes of Europe for which the Atlantic Charter is to be invoked. Unending confusion and vacillation are evident within the anti-Axis camp.

Racked by shame and mortification over their continued defeats on all fronts, they are unable to concentrate their joint strength on the prosecution of war despite their desperate efforts to turn the tide because there is no real unity within their ranks. The Casablanca conference and British Foreign Secretary Eden's visit to Washington have all been attempts at readjusting relations between the United States and Britain, and between them and the Soviet Union. These clashes of interest, rivalry and antagonism, moreover, are rooted in the fundamental disparity in their positions and they are not of a nature to be reconciled by any amount of effort of their part.

At a time when the enemy camp is suffering from internal trouble and disasters from the outside, the War of Greater East Asia is seen to be progressing steadily as planned on our side. An iron defense has been built up over the Pacific. Also on the European front, the Germans have again taken to the offensive, having readjusted their lines on the Eastern front. In Tunisia, too, the Axis forces are extending their lines successfully in all directions. The conference of German and Italian naval leaders promises much for the establishment of the Axis sea power

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America, Britain Adopt Giraud—De Gaulle Is Given Cold Shoulder

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 22.—The notorious Anglo-American policy of ignoring the welfare of others in favor of their own selfish interests has again come to the fore, for the British Government is reported to have given the cold shoulder to the de Gaulle regime.

Ever since British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden's arrival in Washington, he has been frantically attempting to adjust Anglo-American-Soviet relations, conferring with President Roosevelt and other leaders of the United States Government. In this connection Washington diplomatic circles proudly report that the series of conferences have yielded a by-product. However, this by-product is nothing but a general accord of views claimed to have been reached between the Washington and London Governments on their policies toward the French puppet regime in North Africa.

They are presumed to have agreed that the French people should be united under the military guidance of General Giraud of the puppet regime, but that neither General Giraud nor General de Gaulle be given any political right.

Since the beginning of their North African campaign, the United States Government had looked askance at the de Gaulle regime, and this is why later established the puppet regime in succession to the ill-fated Admiral Jean Darlan. Also in the present Washington conference, United States Government leaders, stressing the importance of General Giraud in the Tunisian campaign, persuaded Eden to favor the American policy. To this, the British envoy is reportedly replied: "The most urgent question for us at present is to win victory, and therefore, the British Government has no intention of currying the favor of the de Gaulle regime."

Thus, it has now been brought to light that the refugee de Gaulle regime in London is after all a puppet government of impotence built by the crafty Anglo-American Powers.

BURMESE AWED BY HIGH HONOR GIVEN MISSION

Administrative Body Expresses Gratitude On Japan's Reception

Domei

RANGOON, March 23.—Burmese official and civilian circles were greatly awed and grateful upon receiving reports that their Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other Burmese Officials now visiting in Japan had been granted the honor of being received in audience and given a gracious message by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan yesterday.

In this connection, the authorities of the Administrative Council of Burma issued the following statement this afternoon:

"We have been profoundly grateful toward Japan for its deep understanding of and sincerity toward Burma as was evinced by the Japanese Government's policy of granting the honor of independence to our country within this year.

"We are now deeply moved at the news that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan graciously received in audience Prime Minister Ba Maw, gave him a gracious message and moreover personally shook hands with him.

"This is a historic honor not only for Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other visiting Burmese Officials but also for the entire people of Burma which we will remember forever. Inspired by this supreme honor, we have further strengthened our will to concentrate our efforts on the construction of a New Burma and on the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

In the meantime, Madam Kin Ma Ma, wife of Prime Minister Ba Maw, declared with awe: "I have just been informed that my husband was accorded a special honor by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. I am moved and inspired beyond words by the gracious magnanimity of His Imperial Majesty."

THAI ENVOY TO RECEIVE FLOOD RELIEF FUND TODAY

Nippon Business Firms Contribute ¥690,000

A ¥690,000 relief fund for the victims of the flood which swept over Thailand last fall, donated by 73 Japanese business and industrial concerns having relations with Thailand, including the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests, will be handed over to Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, this afternoon at the Thai Embassy here, reports Domei.

Organizing the Thai Flood Relief Committee with Seihin Ikeda, former Finance Minister and noted financier, and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, as its leaders the Mitsui interests last December started a drive for Thai flood relief funds.

Exceeding the goal of ¥500,000, the subscriptions so far have amounted to ¥689,679,790 including donations of ¥100,000 each by the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests, and donations by Mr. Ikeda, Mr. Hara, Takashi Isaka, chairman of the Japan Industrial Club, as well as 71 business and industrial concerns.

The relief funds will be presented to the Thai Ambassador by Takeo Miyahara, head of the Thai Room of the Mitsui main office, Kameta Ono, vice-president of the Wartime Financing Bank, and others representing the Thai Flood Relief Committee.

British King Inspects Fleet

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—King George VI of England carried out a four-day inspection of the British Home Fleet, on board the Flagship King George V, it is reported from London.

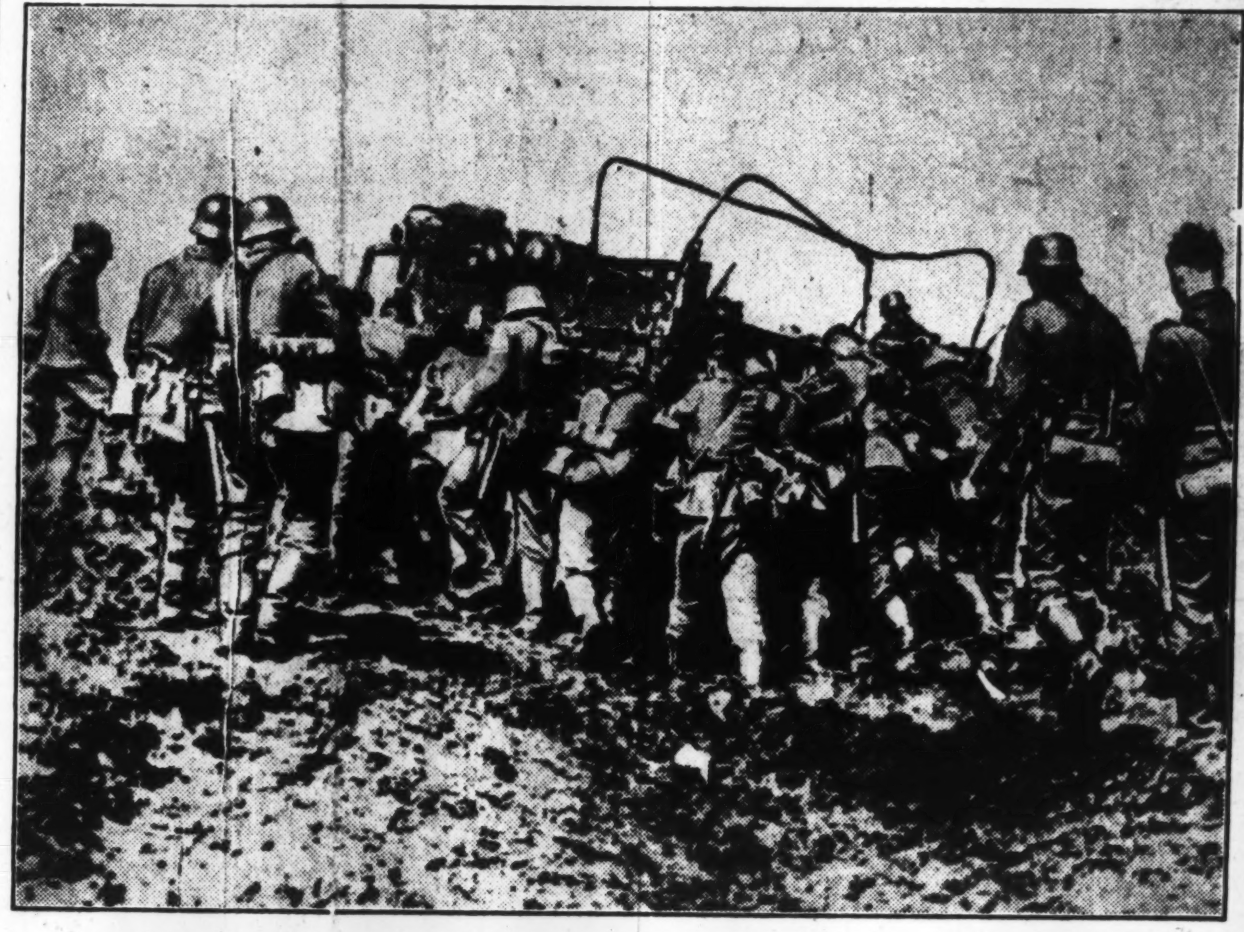
The battleships Duke of York and Howe, the cruiser Cumberland, one aircraft carrier and seven other warships were personally visited and inspected by the King.

Pope Pius Improving

Domei

VATICAN, March 23.—The condition of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, who has been confined to bed since March 21, has much improved. According to attending physicians, he has only a slight cold and there is no cause whatever for worry.

Warfare Under Difficulties



The spring rains and the resultant thaw on the Eastern Front are providing both the Reich and Soviet armies with stupendous obstacles in the form of thick, black mud. Shown above is a German unit lending their strong backs to a truck that has bogged down in the mire.

BURMA ATTAINS POLITICAL UNITY

Main Parties Joined Into Single Unit--Activities Launched

Domei

RANGOON, March 22.—Political strife among the Burmese is a thing of the past with the entire nation now striving for the establishment of a new Burma which will become a link in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Simultaneously with the birth of the Burmese Government in August last year, the merger of the Thakin party, the largest political party of Burma, the Sinyetha party and a third party materialized and as a result, the Dobama-Sinyetha party with Prime Minister Ba Maw, as its chief, came into existence. Since then, as a central organ for the establishment of a new Burma, the newly established party has been displaying activity in every line.

Prior to the merger, which has placed Burma on a firm political

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All Italy Celebrates Fascist Anniversary

Domei

ROME, March 23.—The 24th anniversary of the formation of the Fascist Party was solemnly observed by the Italian people on Tuesday with genuine joy and festivities covering entire Italy and the Italian nation renewed its determination toward the successful achievement of the war.

In the city of Rome, a grand memorial ceremony was held at the Adriano Theater, and the ceremony of expressing deep gratitude toward the departed souls of the Italian heroes also took place in such places as Milano, Venezia, and Sicily Island. Following the ceremony the masses paraded through the streets with the Party flags.

The same day, all the Italian papers gave great prominence to the memorable anniversary, recalling the great achievements Italian Premier Benito Mussolini enacted 24 years ago in rescuing the then declining Italian Empire.

The press, also pointing out the close resemblance between the international situation which prevailed at the time of the organization of the Fascist Party and that of today, stressed that today many Italian young men, who are supporting the wishes of Il Duce are either fighting or working for the cause of their country shouldering the fate of their Fatherland.

Funeral Set for Envoy Moltke

Domei

BERLIN, March 23.—Funeral rites for the late German Ambassador to Spain Hans Adolf von Moltke, will be held at Berlin on March 28. In this connection, it is reported that Ambassador Moltke's remains will be sent to Berlin by the Spanish authorities in time for the rites.

217 Enemy Captured In Shansi Operation

Domei

TAIYUAN, March 23.—The Japanese Forces in their punitive operations against the Chungking and Chinese Communist troops in various sectors of Shansi Province during February found 88 dead enemy troops including one battalion commander abandoned on the field of battle while 217 others including one brigade commander were taken prisoner, it was learned today. In addition, the Imperial Units captured one light machine-gun, 52 rifles, 1,438 rounds of rifle ammunition, four revolvers, one automatic rifle and other arms.

U.S., BRITAIN TO LIMIT INFLOW OF REFUGEES

Shortage of Food Is Cause of Measure

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Apparently embarrassed over the problem of the inflowing refugees of various nationalities ever since the outset of the present European War, an international conference of various anti-Axis nations and neutral countries for working out definite measures toward these refugees is shortly to be convened somewhere in England, presumably at the suggestion of the London Government.

It is stated that as regards the general outlines of measures dealing with this particular problem, an agreement of views has already been reached between the United States and British Government. A London telegram reaching here indicates that British Lord Privy Seal Viscount Robert Cranborne on Tuesday announced in the House of Lords the results of British negotiations with the Washington Government on the policy regarding refugees, and stated as follows:

"The problem of the Jews is most serious, but it is, after all, one phase of the refugee issue. Before the outbreak of the political warfare, as many as 150,000 refugees entered Britain. We have to feed these miserable people, and also look after them in everything. But we must not forget that Britain itself is very short in foodstuff. Our food is being brought in by the "sweat and blood" of our seamen; accordingly there must be a limit to the entry of these refugees, regardless of what idea is being entertained by our Government."

Malaria Hits U.S. Troops

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 23.—Due to the suspension of the supply of quinine from Malai and Java, the United States forces in the Southwestern Pacific front are seriously suffering from malaria.

It is reported from Chicago that many of the United States soldiers in the Southwestern Pacific are suffering from Malaria, and the number of those soldiers who have become unable to fight because of the illness have greatly increased.

GOVERNORS DUE TO MEET SOON

4-Day Gubernatorial Talks Slated in April --Tojo Will Attend

With the further strengthening of Japan's fighting power for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia as the principal subject of discussion, the fourth gubernatorial conference under the Tojo administration will be held for four days starting from April 12.

To make the process of the conference smooth and swift, the forthcoming parley will be conducted under the following programs:

1. The term of the conference is fixed at the unprecedentedly short period of four days and the sessions will be started at 8 a.m. daily, one hour earlier than gubernatorial parleys held in the past.

2. With special priority given to the discussion of cardinal measures for the prosecution of the war, such as the increase of fighting strength

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Dealers in East America Want Potatoes Rationed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—The shortage of food is becoming more and more acute in the eastern states of America where about 5,000 dealers simultaneously demanded the authorities to place potatoes on the rationing system, according to dispatches from New York. Butter, meat and other foodstuff will be controlled under the rationing system from March 28.

Fairly large quantities of food are said to be stored in warehouses, but wholesalers are not keen on selling to the retailers on account of the small margin of profit due to the pegging of prices. Although there is an abundance of commodities, reports indicate that these do not reach the hands of the average citizens, and consequently black market transactions are becoming increasingly rampant.

Boston seems to be most severely hit by the food shortage, and the New York Tribune describes the situation in the city as very serious.

U.S. Lacks Ship Crew

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 22.—The shortage of ship crew is seriously felt in the United States due to the activity of Axis submarines and the War Shipping Administration Board of the United States issued an order today urging unemployed mates, engineers and sailors to return to employment on ships.

The order reads as follows:

"Recently ship mates, engineers and sailors have been insufficient and, therefore, those who are not engaged in service on board ships are requested to return voluntarily to their former employment."

Reich Units Push Attack on Kursk; British Repulsed

Axis Defenders Repel British Counter-Drive On Mareth War Front

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—The British Eighth Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery launched a fierce attack on the northern part of the Mareth line on March 21 but due to the effective counter-offensive operations of the Axis defenders, it has achieved no tangible result, according to a broadcast from Morocco intercepted here today.

The British army is reported as being organized by infantry units with the support of tank divisions and is now concentrating its attack on the six-mile front stretching from the coast to the hilly sector. Due to the stiff resistance put up by Axis forces and fields of mines, the British invaders are fighting a very hard battle.

In the meantime, German heavy bomber squadrons bombed British positions, mechanized units and tank groups, smashing large numbers of enemy tanks and trucks and also silenced several enemy positions.

In this connection, a Berlin dispatch quotes the spokesman of the German Army as having declared that so far, the offensives launched by the British forces have proved utterly abortive.

15 Planes Shot Down

Domei

ROME, March 23.—Fifteen anti-Axis warplanes were shot down on the Tunisia Front yesterday, the Italian High Command announced today in its communique which follows:

"Severe battles were staged yesterday on the central and southern fronts in Tunisia. Axis air units discovered and bombed enemy tank groups. In aerial combats, German fighter planes shot down 12 anti-Axis aircraft, while three were downed by anti-aircraft gun fire.

"On the night of March 21, anti-Axis air force carried out a bombing raid on Naples and its vicinity but no damage was suffered. About 20 American four-engined bombers attacked Palermo yesterday afternoon and inflicted damages on buildings within the city. The casualties included 38 dead and 184 wounded."

Soviets Lose Heavily In Orel, Lake Ladoga Clashes, Says Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, March 23.—German forces scattered one Soviet unit northwest of Kursk and are steadily advancing toward Kursk, the German High Command announced today.

The Soviet offensive started in February south and north of Orel has been smashed by the German forces, the announcement also reported.

In the district south of Lake Ladoga, the Soviet units suffered heavy losses when their offensive attack was repulsed yesterday. Also, German forces destroyed 14 Soviet planes, of which 12 were shot down in air battles.

In the Kuban district of the Caucasus, severe fighing has been in progress since yesterday.

Results Announced

The results of the recent battle in the Orel district were announced by the German High Command today as follows:

"In the fierce eight-week battle in the Orel region, German forces inflicted 156,000 casualties on the enemy, took 10,594 war prisoners, captured or damaged 1,061 tanks and 458 heavy guns, and annihilated four infantry divisions, five infantry brigades and six tank brigades, while serious damages were caused to 44 infantry divisions, six infantry brigades, 12 tank and mechanized brigades, and one tank and mechanized regiment."

Tank Losses Enormous

Soviet tanks smashed or captured on the eastern front since November 10, last year up to March 20 total about 12,000, German authorities announced today. Of the number, 10,558 tanks were destroyed or captured by German land forces, while the rest was claimed by German air units. The above figures are results confirmed by German authorities, and actual damages to Soviet tanks are believed to be much larger.

Lowering Annual Income Rejected by U.S. Senate

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 23.—President Roosevelt's "unique" idea of restricting the personal annual income to $25,000 for the purpose of reassuring the safety of American economic circles, which has been a butt of severe criticism of American Congress, has finally been turned down without seeing light, according to a Washington telegram received here.

The report indicates that the Senate on Tuesday decided to withdraw the Presidential decree with with a majority vote of 72 to three.

Prior to reaching this decision, Walter George, Chairman of the Senate Financial Committee, strongly opposing the enactment of such a regulation, denounced the President, saying: "Such a Presidential decree, if it ever becomes a law, will yield no good result. It will simply serve the absurd purpose of levelling everybody's annual income."

Australian Army Returns

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Australian Premier John Curtin announced today that the 9th Infantry Division of Australia which had been engaged in various activities in Tobruk, Libya and also in Egypt returned safely to Australia.

In view of the imminent threat of the Japanese Forces, the return of the division is highly welcomed and is also exepected to encourage the Australian forces, it is reported from Canberra.

Government of Denmark Holds General Election

Domei

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—For the first time since the Germans occupied Denmark in April, 1940, the general election of the Danish National Assembly will be held on Tuesday.

At present Denmark has five different political parties, namely, the Social Democratic Party, the Democratic Party, the Conservative Party, the Farmers' Liberal Party, and the Farmers' Progressive Party. Of the total ballots numbering 1,700,000, these five political parties gained as much as 1,500,000 in the last general election, and 136 Parliamentary seats out of 149 were secured by these party members.

Interest regarding the present election is chiefly focused on how and to what an extent the National Socialist Party, which strongly advocates the destruction of Bolshevism, will gain a foothold. And it is generally believed that most of the Communists in Denmark, on this occasion, abandon their right of voting.

Ties With Finland Stressed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 23.—Swedish Communications Minister Gustav H. Anderson attended the meeting of the Finnish Progressive Party as the representative of the Swedish Popular Party today and delivered an address in which he emphasized the need of closer relations between Sweden and Finland.

To return the visit of the Swedish Communications Minister, the Finnish Progressive Party will send its representative to Sweden in May, it was announced by the Party.

War Captives Exchanged

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 22.—The exchange of 860 war prisoners between Britain and Italy which was commenced at the port of Mersina, southwest of Adana, Turkey, at early dawn yesterday was completed today.

U.S.-SOVIET RIFT SEEN HOPELESS

Americans Opposed to Ties With Moscow—Dread Bolshevism

The business which took British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden to Washington was none other than to straighten out the tangle between America and the Soviet Union, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Mainichi.

The friction between America and the Soviet Union did not develop overnight. The Soviet Union became the object of suspicion by America when its winter offensive was at its height. Suspicion soon gave way to fear. America and for that matter Britain were in a flurry lest the Soviet Union might dominate Europe.

The statement of American Ambassador Admiral William Standley in Moscow, which caused a storm of protest throughout the Soviet Union was but an outward manifestation of the deep undercurrent of opposition to the Soviet Union in America.

Then the trip of Eden to America came.

The Neue Zuricher Zeitung holds little hope for the success of Eden's mission in America, which is to arrange an understanding between America and the Soviet Union.

Britain Needs Soviet

The paper says that Britain cannot hope to be secure on the continent without the help of the Soviet Union. This is the explanation of the assiduity with which it is working for closer relations with the Soviet Union.

America, which has a superabundance of confidence in itself, has no need of entering into special relations with the Soviet Union, the paper proceeds. This will account for the antagonistic attitude in which it elects to place itself with the Soviet Union in matters which are not important to it although they are very important to Britain.

As for the idea of America adhering to the Anglo-Soviet Alliance, it is scoffed at by competent observers.

America has a firm conviction that it can dominate the world after the war. There is no thought on its part to make any concessions to the Soviet Union.

U. S. Fears Bolshevism

Economic circles of America would be the first to oppose any attempt by the Washington Administration to line up America with the Soviet Union. They dread Bolshevism and they would make any sacrifice in order to keep America away from a doctrine which is diametrically opposed the guiding principle of life in America.

Very few, even in Britain, are hoping that anything will come out of Eden's visit to Washington.

The London Daily Telegraph holds that the differences of America and the Soviet Union are fundamental. Politically and ideologically, the two countries have very little in common.

The paper quotes an Italian newspaper to strengthen its argument that the differences between America and the Soviet Union will become deeper and deeper as the war develops, and that world political events will be found moving in a direction utterly opposed to the dreams of American and British statesmen after the war is over.

Foreign Minister Chu Sympathizes With India

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 19.—Speaking at the "Aid-India" mass rally held in Nanking recently, Dr. Chu Minyi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that India is the first victim of Britain's eastward policy. China and Japan follow in rapid succession.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," he stated, "Japan has eliminated all the Anglo-American aggressive influences in East Asia. Now the National Government has participated in the war for the purpose of fighting shoulder to shoulder with Japan for the gigantic task of reviving East Asia.

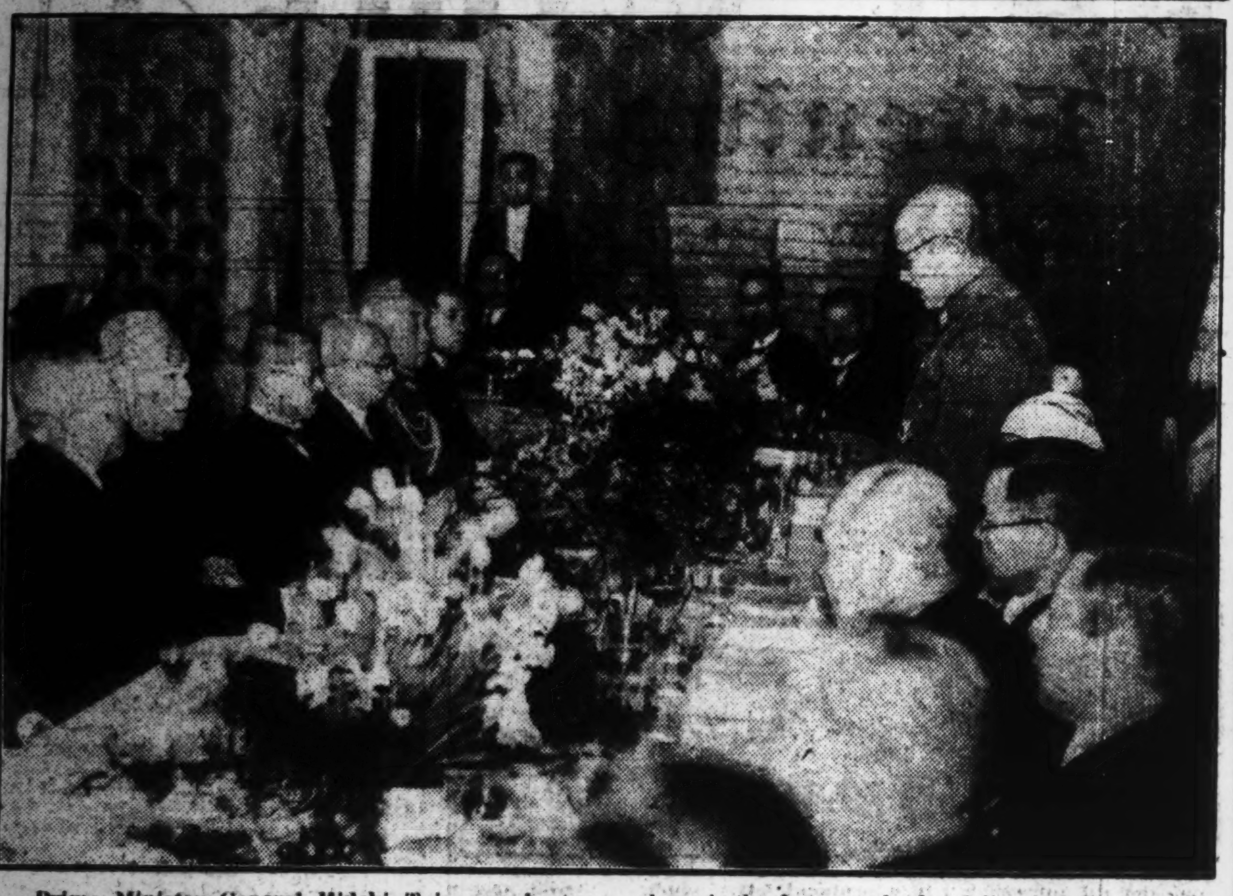
"Whenever we think of the 300,000,000 oppressed Indians, we feel the necessity of greater efforts for the overthrow of the British and the emancipation of the oppressed peoples."

Paying tribute to the Indian Independence movement under Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Chu said that the present is the most opportune moment for India to free herself from British domination. He assured the Indian people that every assistance would be forthcoming to make the Indian movement a success.

Biggest Ice Cave Found

SALZBURG—The biggest ice cavern so far known of in the world, which with 30,000 square meters of ice is considerably larger than the famous mammoth cave in Kentucky, has been discovered in the Salzburg district.

Prime Minister Extends Welcome



Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo was host last evening to the visiting dignitaries from Burma at a banquet held at his official residence. Shown above is the Japanese leader delivering his message of greeting to his distinguished guests of honor.

Press Comments

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over the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

These salutary results have been made possible by close coordination of efforts among the three Powers and we hope that the tripartite entente will be strengthened more than ever for the sake of common victory over their common enemies.

Release of Patents

YOMIURI-HOCHI—An Imperial ordinance on patents, inventions and the like and enforcement regulations pertaining thereto were promulgated yesterday.

Under the ordinance, industrial technique is to be suitably released from the jealously-guarded safes of particular plants and appropriately imparted and exchanged. Science and engineering are not to be monopolized by an individual or company but are to be used for the common good of the State. Wartime production is to be phenomenally boosted by such a release of patents and technical secrets of kinds. The measure will supplement and be supplemented by the previously-announced measure to release enemy patents.

For the right to carry out a patented invention to be established signifies the call to the colors for that invention and the inventor may well rejoice that his invention has been recognized by the State. Such important procedures as application for enforcement are to be taken through the medium of the key industrial control associations, which are to present to the Government their recommendations and necessary data. Thus, the Government expects the control associations to exercise guidance and give cooperation for the release and exchange of industrial technique. The responsibilities and duties of the control associations, therefore, are quite heavy also in regard to the general mobilization of science and engineering.

On the part of the Government, too, it would do well to inquire carefully into the circumstances to see why 80 per cent out of some 50,000 patents being granted are not being used. No doubt materials, capital and equipment are all involved in this question, so that these causes should be removed. Special measures should be taken to make use of idle patents. For this the structure of the existing Technical Board should be readjusted and its political force strengthened. Technical liaison between this body and private interests should be consolidated and scientific and engineering organizations unified. The science and engineering mobilization system should be regulated further and giant strides taken toward speedy enforcement of the Science and Engineering Renovation Structure Program. It seems that there is still much to be done on these lines.

At such a time, the military and naval authorities have taken a timely and appropriate measure in arranging so that the patents held by them could be used by private industrialists on proper application, except for a limited number of strategically secret patents. Such a step is calculated enormously to raise the scientific and engineering standards of this country and contribute far toward industrial productivity expansion.

Production war means science war. It is generally admitted that victory is ultimately decided by the level of scientific culture existing in the country. In order to overwhelm our enemies also by scientific and engineering superiority we must speedily exploit our brain resources and set inventions to work to overcome whatever obstacles there may exist in the way of an epochal expansion of productivity.

Tragedy of Eden

TOKYO SHIMBUN—British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden, who has gone to Washington to contrive so that the alliance among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union may be strengthened, is now using all the tricks of the diplomatic trade to attain his end. Regulation of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, however, is not so easy.

Eden has been dispatched to the White House because Britain must first of all place its relations with the Soviet Union in a position of absolute mutual confidence and also because it sees that there is no other course but to strengthen its ties with the Soviets jointly with the United States if it is to prosecute the war to the end.

Among these three Powers, Britain is now the weakest in point of armament and economy. It is confronted by the great offensive of the Axis forces and is threatened in the rear by the imperialistic aggressions of the United States. With the progress of war these aggressions have become more and more undisguised and it is clear to all that the United States will not be content short of inheriting all the colonial possessions of Britain. For an Empire that depends so heavily on its colonies such a menace cannot but be fatal.

It is for this reason that Britain is so anxious to court the favor of the Soviets. Eden is emphasizing the fact that the peace of Europe or of the world can never be restored unless the United States and Britain cooperated with the Soviet Union toward that end. He is estimating the part of the Soviets in superlatives. Eden is well aware that the debit side of the matter, namely, that the Soviets may prove a deadly enemy in the post-war reconstruction of Europe, is far outweighed by the credit side; the Soviets, in continuing their fierce struggle with Germany, are reducing the latter's menace and that the alliance with the Soviets may serve to restrain the United States in its depredatory activities.

Whether because this calculation in Eden's mind has been read by his diplomatic adversaries or not, at any rate, he is finding his course at Washington quite difficult. Information indicates that, confident of its own strength and wealth, the United States is loath to adopt an attitude of conciliation with the Soviets. Since the United States believes that the current World War is the great opportunity it has been seeking to dominate the world, it is strongly inclined to the view that, even if it owes much to the fighting strength of the Soviet Union, there is no need to kowtow to the Soviets to the extent of sacrificing the Atlantic Charter to suit the Soviets. Moreover, it would not do for the United States to reaffirm cooperation with the Soviets on the mediation of Britain, because that would be committing itself to Britain.

On the part of the Soviets, they are taking the stand that if the United States and Britain jointly undertook to strengthen their ties with the Kremlin, well and good; if not, it does not much matter. This makes the situation all the more troublesome. Eden had the right idea when he crossed the Atlantic but isn't he just a little lacking in resourcefulness when it comes to carrying out that idea?

4 New Parks Opened

Careworn mothers in Tokyo will be relieved of much worry in caring for their children as four new public parks were formally opened here on Monday at Itabashi, Nippori, Takinogawamachi and Ebara, states Domei.

The new parks, which are provided with every facility for the physical welfare of the rising generation, will meet a much felt need as the birth rate in Japan has been rapidly increasing despite wartime exigencies.

Governors Due To Meet April

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and the readjustment of domestic systems, summarized explanations for important matters will be given by competent Ministers or Vice-Ministers, excepting special cases, while detailed instructive items will be given out in the form of printed matters.

The first-day session of the parley will be opened at the Prime Minister's official residence on April 12 when Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will make an important instructive address in which he will stress the immutable resolve of the Government to consummate the current war successfully.

Sessions will be held at the Home Ministry on the second and third days when explanations will be give by the authorities concerned to the prefectural governors. The fourth and last-day session will be held again at the Prime Minister's official residence with the attendance of Prime Minister Tojo and all the Cabinet Ministers, on April 15, when frank opinions will be expressed by the governors who will be responded to by the Cabinet Ministers concerned.

The results of the forthcoming parley are being watched with much expectation inasmuch as vital administrative policies for the prosecution of the war will be clarified more concretely than in the Diet session.

Turkish Ports Repaired

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 23.—While the anti-Axis nations are bent on strengthening the coastal and island bases in the eastern Mediterranean, the British Government is now having the ports of Mersina and Alexandretta on the southern Turkish coast repaired and strengthened, in accordance with the agreement concluded between the Turkish Government and the British Commercial Association, it is reported from London.

These ports occupy strategically important positions, and are connected with the ports of Beirut, Haifa, Port Said and Alexandria. The progress of the repair work is being watched with much attention along with the Turkish moves since the Adana Conference.

Fu Named Chief of Staff

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 19.—"The greatest efforts will be made to carry out the instructions of the central authorities," declared General Fu Shuang-ying in an exclusive interview recently.

"As a military man, I am fully conscious of the importance of discipline, obedience, and loyalty, and I am determined to be worthy of the trust which the Government has placed in me."

The General who has held many important military posts, was recently appointed Chief of Staff of the North Kiangsu Office of the Military Commission.

France Reveals Damages

Domei

ST. NAZAIRE, France, March 22.—The Municipal Assembly of St. Nazaire, in the western section of France, announced the extent of damages caused by the recent raid by anti-Axis air forces.

It declared that 60 per cent of dwelling houses in the city was completely destroyed and 20 per cent made unsuitable for dwelling purposes.

Four churches, one hospital, several school buildings, the City's Archives Hall and other buildings were also severely damaged.

ENEMY IN FEAR OF U-BOAT PERIL

Americans, British Await Spring Action With Blank Despair

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 23.—The intensification of German U-boat activities with the arrival of spring is definitely proving a source of considerable worry to the anti-Axis camp, especially so to the United States Government and people who seem to be greatly affected by the never-declining activity of German submarines as has been fully demonstrated by the greater toll of enemy shipping taken since the beginning of March than the figure recorded in the same month of last year, according to a New York telegram received here.

Even the United States naval experts point out the ever-increasing menace of the German undersea craft, saying: "The Germans are turning out one submarine on the average every day; consequently the German U-boat flotilla is constantly being strengthened."

Meanwhile, the British also join the Americans in the "chorus" of raising pessimistic cries as to the invincible might of the German submarines, for a New York correspondent for the Daily Mail has recently cabled home that the successful campaign of the German U-boats is undeniably causing a serious anxiety to the anti-Axis camp.

Reliable information available here also discloses that Germany now possesses a strong submarine fleet under the able command of Grand-Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Combined Fleet and concurrently of the German Submarine Flotilla, and that of this fleet about 125 U-boats are so strategically arranged as to be able to launch large-scale offensive simultaneously against enemy convoys. It is also pointed out that besides these, the German navy has more than 200 special submarines—assigned with a special mission—ready to attack any anti-Axis invasion fleet at a moment's notice.

U-Boats Affect Farmers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—The ever-intensifying U-boat activity is harassing America and Britain. A telegram received here from London discloses that British Agricultural Secretary Robert Hudson, pointing out the serious shortage of shipping caused by German submarine activities, has urged British farmers to exert themselves for the increased production of foodstuff:

"Never has the British shipping problem become so acute as it is today. Despite the Anglo-American Powers' strengthened resistance against U-boats and also the expansion of our shipbuilding power, the submarine menace is still critical.

"Such being the case, I sincerely wish that you farmers, bearing this fact in mind, will vigorously forge ahead toward the attainment of a bigger harvest by tilling even one acre more than you are actually assigned to. Moreover, you must remember that even if the anti-Axis nations win victory earlier than the year 1947, Britain will have to continue increasing agricultural production."

Japan's Youth Mission Leaves for Nanking Visit

The "Youth Felicitation Mission," selected from among members of the Japan Youths Association, to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of the China Youths Association to be held in Nanking on March 30, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the National Government's return to the capital, departed from Tokyo Station at 1:05 p.m. Sunday.

The party comprised 10 young men and 10 young women, representing the headquarters and the 10 districts throughout Japan. The young men wearing khaki-colored uniforms and the young women dark blue uniforms with brassards, looked very neat and attractive. The representatives, brimming over with the exuberant spirit of youth, were highly hopeful of their coming exchange of friendship with the youths of New China and expressed confidence that they will firmly grasp the hearts of young China.

Kenjiro Suzuki, head of the training department at the Tokyo headquarters is leader of the party, assisted by Shojiro Mochizuki, a trustee of the Youth Association. The party will camp in the suburbs of Nanking and after the completion of the felicitation ceremonies will leave about April 3 for visits to Peking and Hsinking returning to Tokyo around April 15.

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Burma Attains Political Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

basis, the Thakin party with Thakin Mya, Minister of Home Affairs, as its chief had a membership of about 400,000, while the Sinyetha party with Prime Minister Ba Maw as its chief was composed of approximately 300,000 members.

British Strategy Success

There are, of course, many minor political parties but they are inactive. While Burma was under the British control, small political parties had been pitted against each other, resulting in increased political strife. In this way, the British attempted to subdue anti-British feeling and the crafty British policy worked well.

In 1937, the establishment of the Senate and the House of Representatives was authorized by the British authorities. While the members of the Senate were chosen by the government, 132 members of the House of Representatives were elected in the following ratio:

Burmese 91, Karens 12, Indians eight, Anglo-Burmese two, Europeans three, Rangoon University one, Burmese Chamber of Commerce one, Indian Chamber of Commerce five, (Europeans), Chinese Chamber of Commerce one, Federation of Traders of Rangoon one, (European), Indian Financing Organ one, Indian labor one, Burmese labor one, and others.

Votes Always Split

As the foregoing figures show Burmese, Indian, Chinese and European members predominated in the House of Representatives. However, despite the fact that the Burmese had a majority, there was disagreement whenever a vote was taken, as Burmese members belonging to various political parties used to stand face-to-face on all occasions.

When Ba Maw assumed premiership in 1937, the Ba Maw party and the ministerial party had 50 seats in the House of Representatives, while the Opposition had 45. Consequently, deciding votes were in the hands of the nine European members.

Highly dissatisfied with the deceptive politics introduced by the crafty British authorities, Ba Maw launched a movement against it after stepping out of office. A similar movement was started by the Thakin party which held powerful influence among the Burmese though possessing but three seats in the House of Representatives. Side by side with these movements, the anti-British movement developed.

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out and the way was paved for the establishment of a new Burma with the advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces into Burma, the historical merger of the leading Burmese political parties materialized.

Asia League Active

The East Asia Development League will undertake the task this year of introducing the conditions of the various construction work going on in the different parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and as the first undertaking on its program will sponsor meetings for the purpose of explaining the general aspects of new China and at the same time encourage Japan's new ally in the War of Greater East Asia.

Meetings will be held in the evening of April 2 at Nakanoshima Hall in Osaka, in the afternoon of April 5 at the Hibiya Hall in Tokyo and in the evening of April 16 at Chuo Hall in Nagoya.

The speakers at the meetings will be the Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo Hsu Liang, Juichi Tsushima, president of North China Development Company, Wu Tsan-chou, former Governor of Hopei Province, Dr. Shumei Okawa and others.

Drama Prizes Awarded

The Board of Information prize for the best dramatic performance for the year 1942 judged from the standpoint of establishment of proper national dramas, will go to Kikugoro Onoe and Kichiemon Nakamura, famous Kabuki players, and their troupes for the joint performance of Sugawara-denju-tenarai-kagami at the Kabuki Theater in January of this year.

The announcement of the prize award was made on Monday by a judging committee composed of the authorities in the world of drama. The presentation ceremonies will be held at the Prime Minister's residence on Saturday afternoon.

Eight theatrical groups and seven dramas were given honorable awards. The Board of Information President's prize of ¥3,000 was won by Kikugoro Onoe and Kichiemon Nakamura, while an encouragement prize of ¥500 each was awarded to six other performances.

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BURMESE ARMY IS REORGANIZED

Training to Follow Japanese System—Cooperation Seen

In view of the strategical importance of Burma in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the reorganization made of the Burma Defense Army has been carried out, the Asahi reported from Rangoon on March 20, according to Domei.

The geographical importance of Burma in the defense of East Asia, was amply testified in the remark of Robert Cassel, former commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, to the effect that Burma in the enemy hands is tantamount to a dagger pointed at the heart of Bengal, the paper declared. It added that it is for this reason that the British forces in India under the command of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell are now continuing desperate but futile guerilla attacks against Burma.

As the existence of any independent country is threatened without defense, the reorganization of the defense of Burma which occupies an strategic position in East Asia, was carried out, the paper said.

Though great in numbers and high-spirited, the Burmese Independence Army was far from complete as a modern army in its organization, equipment, and discipline.

Therefore, in reorganizing the army the aims were to instill the traditional spirit of the Imperial Army, equip it as a modern army, and initiate strict training, thus creating a force under the command of Major-General Aung San that will be able to cooperate fully with the Imperial Forces on Burma's first defense line.

To train officers for the army, a cadet corps was formed in September, last year which, since that time, has been under strict training under the guidance of the Imperial Forces.

Java Press Club Holds Meeting at Surabaya

Domei

SURABAYA, March 19.—The Java Press Association held its second meeting today at the Japanese Club with the attendance of all member journalists.

The conferees enthusiastically discussed matters relating to close cooperation among the member newspapers, and improvement in the treatment of correspondents on the spot.

Other subjects of importance taken up for discussion at the meeting were the fostering of the spirit of guarding against espionage activities and general improvement of the press in concert with the Domei News Agency.

Baron Hiraga Film Due

In order to resurrect and record on the screen the great works of the late Baron Yuzuru Hiraga, former President of the Tokyo Imperial University, known as the "Father of Japanese shipbuilding" and the "Father of Students," the Toho Motion Picture Company is making preparations for the filming of the life of Baron Hiraga.

For this purpose negotiations will soon be started with the various quarters concerned, and already materials are being gathered.

Aside from being a biographical film, the picture will aim to show how much the glorious achievements of the Japanese Forces in the current war depended on the solution of difficult problems of scientific Japan in the past, and at the same time will show the virulent spirit of scientific Japan which augur limitless progress for the future.

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Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 332, 336.
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Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1779.
YOKOHAMA. 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

AIR SERVICE FROM JAPAN TO SOUTH ESTABLISHED

Line Also Resuming to Manchoukuo, China

The Japan Airways Company will establish a regular air service between Japan and the Philippines, French Indo-China, Malai and Thailand, as well as resume service to Manchoukuo and China, which had been suspended since the commencement of the war from April 1 according to the announcement made by the Communications Ministry on Tuesday, states Domei.

The service schedule to the various places are as follows:

Fukuoka—Hsinking	Weekly
Fukuoka—Peking	Weekly
Fukuoka—Nanking	Twice weekly
Fukuoka—Canton	Twice weekly
Fukuoka—Shonan	Twice weekly
Fukuoka—Bangkok	Weekly
Fukuoka—Malai	Twice weekly
Fukuoka—Taihoku	Four times a week.

Connections between Fukuoka and Shonan will be made in two days and with this the construction work of the Greater East Asai Co-Prosperity Sphere is expected to be greatly accelerated. However, in view of the existing circumstances there will be same limits imposed on freight and the number of passengers.

Youths Going to Nanking

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 19.—Japanese and Manchoukuoan boys and girls will come to China to participate in the mass review to be held in Nanking on March 30 in commemoration of the National Government's return to its capital at Nanking.

The committee in charge of preparations for the holding of the mass review of youths has received reports from different places in China that delegates will be dispatched from Shanghai, the Su-Huai Area, Anhwei, Eastern Chekiang, Hankow and other principal cities.

Indian Women Meet

Domei

SHONAN, March 22.—The Shonan Chapter of the Indian Independence League held a meeting for woman members at its public hall today. The function was attended by about 300 women living here, who expressed their mounting patriotism. The same organization will hold a mass meeting a 7 p.m. tomorrow to commemorate Bhagat Singh, an Indian patriot of olden times.

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Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

No. 15,800 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1943 第二種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

BA MAW AWED BY HIGH HONOR ACCORDED HIM

States Imperial Audience Will Remain Forever as Glorious Inspiration

TOJO HOST TO VISITORS

Japanese Prime Minister Addresses Guests at Dinner; Burma's Leader Responds

In a statement issued at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Prime Minister Ba Maw declared that the high honor of being received in audience by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor will remain forever a "glorious inspiration." At the same time the Prime Minister pledged that he would do his best for the construction of a new Burma in order to answer the gracious magnanimity of His Imperial Majesty.

The text of his statement follows:

"Today I was granted the high honor of being received in audience by, and given the gracious message of, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and I was profoundly impressed with the gracious and unlimited magnanimity of His Imperial Majesty. This honor and impression, I am sure, will ever live in my memory throughout my whole life, and I wish to convey this inspiration to, and share it with, all the Burmese people. I am fully determined to answer to the gracious magnanimity of His Imperial Majesty by doing my utmost for the construction of a New Burma, always cherishing this glorious inspiration deep in the heart together with our people."

In the evening, Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other visiting Burmese Officials were the guests of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at a dinner party given at the latter's official residence. At the function, an address was given by Prime Minister Tojo, to which Prime Minister Ba Maw responded on behalf of the guests.

Prime Minister Tojo's speech follows:

Tojo Addresses Guests

"It is indeed a great pleasure for me to welcome here this evening His Excellency Mr. Ba Maw and the members of the same Mission and to have this opportunity of extending my sincere greetings to them.

"I am delighted to know that Your Excellencies seem to be in excellent spirits, in spite of a long journey and sudden change of climate, and that your program is proceeding smoothly here in our capital.

"Your Excellencies of the Mission had the special honor of being received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor today and had, also the honor of receiving decorations yesterday. Surmising that Your Excellencies could not but be deeply moved, I wish to express on this occasion my heartfelt congratulations upon such honors.

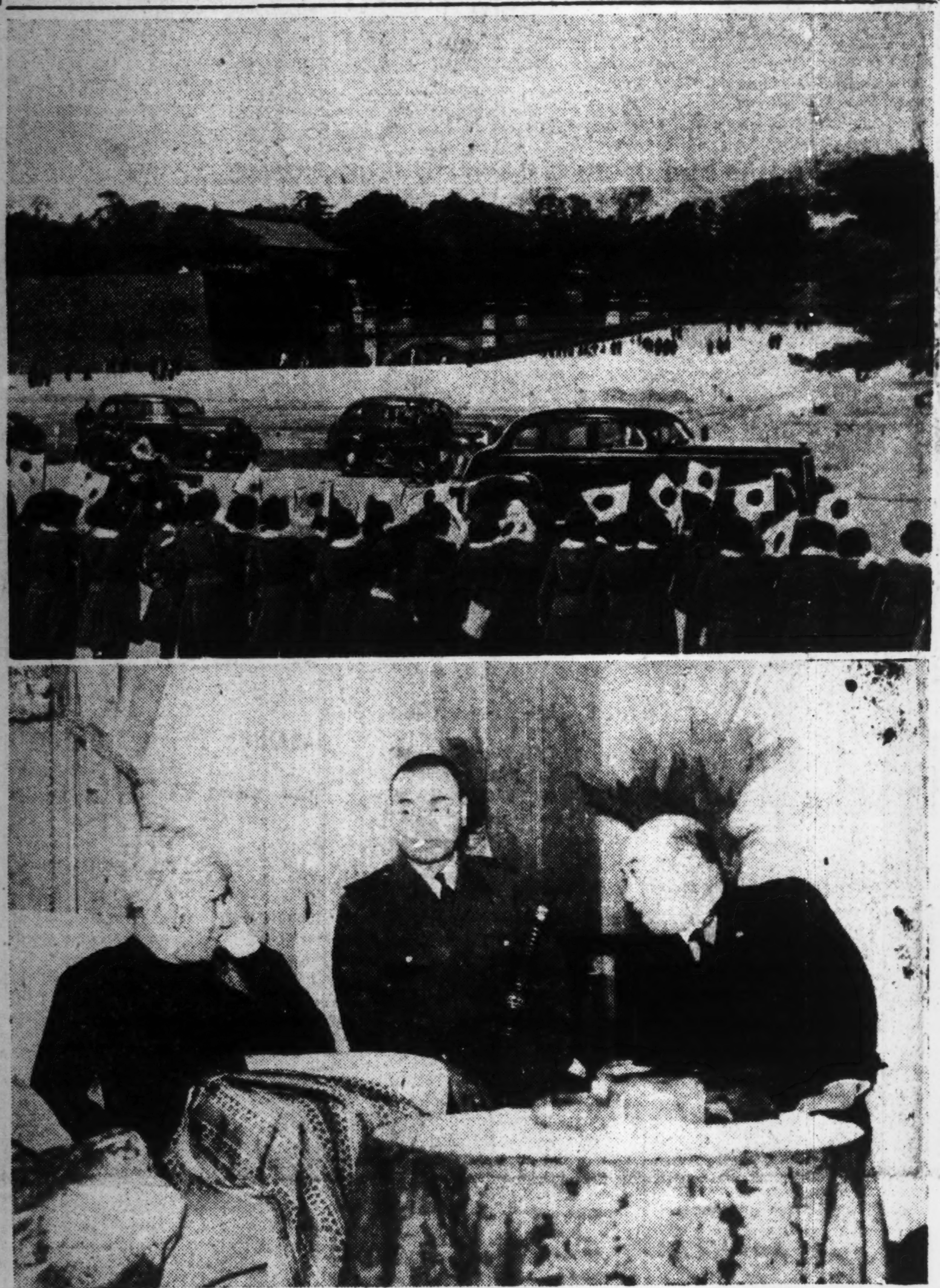
"Knowing, as I do, that you have kept up courageous struggles to free your country from the British fetters, I have long entertained deep respect for you. As Japan took arms against the United States and Great Britain on December 8, 1941, the long suppressed aspiration to liberate East Asia has vigorously been revived in the hearts of myriads of Asiatics. The sweeping advance of the invincible Japanese Forces has quickly freed Burma from the British yoke, thus opening the way toward the establishment of a new State of Burma. Confronted with such a critical moment, you made clear your attitude, discerning the inevitability of the fall of Anglo-American world domination and Japan's stern determination to establish a new order. I wish to express my profound respect here again for your courage and insight.

Great Task Progressing

"This evening, at this very moment, when we are having with our distinguished guests from the South, here in the metropolis, a pleasant chat on the future of Greater East Asia, gallant officers and men of the Imperial forces are fighting fierce battles to annihilate Anglo-American forces in diverse fields of battle, stretching over thousands of miles, on land, sea and in the air. This is undeniable evidence that Japan, on the one hand, is striving for the prosecution of the war, while on the other, it has started to build up the Co-Prosperity Sphere. I believe that you all have experienced personally on this visit the fact that despite the false Anglo-American

(Continued on Page 2)

Burmese Leaders Granted Audience



On Tuesday morning, Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government and other leaders now visiting in Tokyo were granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor at the Imperial Palace. Top photo shows the party on its way to the Imperial Palace along the road lined by enthusiastic students who cheered the distinguished visitors. Lower: Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other visiting Burmese officials called on Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani at the latter's official residence on Tuesday afternoon. Photo shows Mr. Ba Maw having a friendly chat with the Foreign Minister.

Axis Ties in Vivid Contrast To Enemy's Futile Disunity

By a Diplomatic Commentator

It is highly gratifying to note that with the second World War having already entered its most decisive stage the ties between the Axis nations, particularly the military cooperation between the three major Axis Powers, namely, Japan, Germany and Italy, are steadily being strengthened. The latest and most marked example of the ever-tightening Axis relations was seen at the meeting of the Japanese-German-Italian Joint Technical Commission held here in Tokyo on Monday.

Unlike the enemy conferences which have been held on the Atlantic, at Casablanca and elsewhere, yielding no tangible results, the Axis parleys, wherever they have taken place, have always brought about definite contributions to the consolidation of our fighting strength, as has been clearly testified to by the past interviews between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Italian Premier Benito Mussolini. The Tokyo meeting must also be considered another success, for our Board of Information the same day issued a statement revealing that the three Axis Powers had reached a complete accord of views on the strengthening of their joint efforts toward the destruction of their common enemies, the United States and Britain.

It is certain that along with the marvellous victories now being scored by the Axis air, land and sea forces in the Atlantic, on the Eastern Front, in Tunisia and in the Southwestern Pacific, the complete agreement of opinions in the Tokyo parley will mark a tremendous advance in the Axis punitive campaign against the foes of mankind.

In sharp contrast to the smooth progress of the Axis war program, it is interesting to observe that the Anglo-American camp is still frantically attempting to put their war machine on the right track as is apparent from the embarrassed and bewildered atmosphere now prevailing in Washington.

Now what is most probably a more painful issue to our enemies must be the very pessimistic view entertained by their military leaders on the Pacific war situation. As a matter of fact, all the reliable reports reaching here from Canada, the United States and Australia indicate that the high personages in these countries, especially the military experts, greatly lamenting over the ineffective measures employed in the boasted Anglo-American general counter-offensive against Japan in the year 1943, are unanimously but without confidence stressing the urgent necessity of launching an obviously futile attack against the Japanese mainland.

Thus, to all appearances, the once proud and haughty Anglo-American Powers, however hard they may shout the need of a large-scale counter-offensive against the Axis Forces and however seriously they talk about various post-war problems with the obvious intention of dominating the world, are after all gradually crumbling before the firmly united formidable might of the Axis Powers.

Arms Transferred To Chinese Forces By Japanese Army

Domei

CANTON, March 22.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China have transferred additional arms, horses and clothing to the troops of the National Government of China in order to strengthen the Chinese forces. The arms consist of mountain guns and ammunition thereof, heavy machine guns, ammunitions, equipment necessary for packhorse, etc., while clothing given is sufficient to provide for a huge number of men.

INFLATION THREATENS U.S. DUE TO WILD WAR BUDGET

$210 Billion Worth of Government Bonds to Be Issued To Absorb Currency

The gigantic military expansion program, which is unprecedented in the history of the United States, is now threatening to bring about an inflation of currency in America, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Monday, in relaying a wire from Washington.

Henry Morganthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, revealed the government scheme to offset the financial crisis by stating, "There are strong possibilities that there will be a boom in post-war productions, which necessitates utmost precautions for the inflation of currency. In order to prepare for the flurry in the financial curve, $210,000,000,000 worth of government bonds will be issued."

Milne Bay Blasted

Japanese Wild Eagles swooped over Milne Bay on Monday night, bombing the American positions there, it was announced by the enemy headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

19,987 HEROES TO BE DEIFIED ON APRIL 22ND

To Include Those Who Gave Lives to Nation in Manchurian Incident, China Affair

62ND SHRINE FESTIVAL

Army, Navy Officers and Men, Civilians Attached to Services To Be Enshrined

The names of 19,987 heroes who gave their lives to the Empire in the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair and who will be deified in the Yasukuni Shrine as guardians of the Empire in an impressive ceremony to be solemnized on April 22 were made public on the Imperial sanction on Tuesday, according to Domei.

Following the deification ceremony, a six-day Extraordinary Grand Festival of the same shrine will be held from April 23 to 28, it was reported.

Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, member of the Supreme War Council, is chairman of the grand festival, as has already been announced. The 19,987 heroes comprise 19,683 Army officers and men and civilians in the army services and 304 Navy officers and men and civilians in the navy services, all of whom were either killed in action or died of wounds or illness.

Those to be deified in the Army in connection with the Manchurian Affair total 1,343 and those in connection with the China Incident 18,340. Those to be enshrined as guardian deities in the Navy in connection with the China Incident total 304, including Admiral Mineo Osumi.

The coming event will be the 62nd Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine. The number of civilians in military services, who were killed during their operations in the Yangtze River, in the South China Sea and others is altogether 83, including seamen, railwaymen, relief nurses, interpreters from Chosen, painters and others.

CHRISTIANITY TO UNDERGO BASIC CHANGE IN CELEBES

Former Political Tool of Enemy To Be Completely Revolutionized

Domei

MACCASAR, March 23.—Christianity, which was here in Celebes and other parts of East Indies during the past several centuries a political tool of the United States, Britain, Holland and some other countries is on the verge of undergoing a complete change.

In line with the development of the War of Greater East Asia, Christianity in Celebes is going to put on a new garb suitable for a religion of Greater East Asia.

More than 10 sects of Christianity in Celebes with over 2,000 churches have decided to organize a federation of Christian bodies and arrangements are being made by the parties concerned.

Upon completion of plans for the organization of the federation, they will ask the authorities to approve the federation.

Keeping in touch with the headquarters of Christian bodies in Tokyo, the federation plans to display activities in such lines as education, public health and social work.

Furthermore, in cooperation with the Moslem Association of Celebes established some time ago, the federation is expected to make energetic efforts in order to enlighten the local inhabitants.

WANG EXHORTS YOUTHS

Domei

CANTON, March 23.—President Wang Ching-wei, who is currently visiting this city delivered an address to 200 youthful representatives of the military police and the young men's association at the Chungshan Memorial Hall today.

President Wang reviewed for an hour the situation prevailing in China today and talked on the determination necessary to surmount all obstacles to win the war, making a profound impression on those present.

ARMY UNITS COMPLETE DRIVE IN SU-HWAI AREA, ROUTING ENEMY FORCES

Chungking 118th Division Destroyed North Of Lake Tungting

89TH ARMY SMASHED

Foe Abandoned 10,500 Bodies On Field; Large Amount of Trophy Is Taken

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and many prisoners taken by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China in the campaigns north of Lake Tungting in Hupeh Province and in the Su-Hwai area in Kiangsu Province between mid-February and mid-March, according to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters issued at 5 p.m. Tuesday.

The communique reads:

"The Imperial Army Forces operating in China which had been conducting campaigns north of Lake Tungting in Hupeh Province and in the Su-Hwai area in Kiangsu Province since the middle part of February have completed their tasks, on the whole, by the middle of March.

"(1) In the area north of Lake Tungting, they trapped and put to rout the Kiangpei raiding force of the Chungking Army, the 118th Division and the army commanded by Wang Ching-tsai. Since then the area under Japanese garrison troops has rapidly been regaining peace and order.

"(2) In the Su-Hwai area, the Japanese forces destroyed the base of operations of the Chungking 89th Army and the Communist New 4th Army and are now engaged in mopping-up operations against the remnants of those units.

"(3) The combined results of the campaigns in these areas so far known follow:

"(a) Enemy soldiers who have surrendered to the Japanese forces: Wang Ching-tsai, army commander; Chin I-wu, acting commander of the raiding force, and 26,500 other officers and men.

"b) Damage to enemy:

"Bodies left on the field: about 10,500.

"Prisoners taken: about 25,300.

"Chief trophies:

Guns of various descriptions: 180 pieces
Heavy and light machine-guns: 503
Rifles: 12,600
Ammunition: 401,000 rounds
Horses: 827

"c) Our casualties: Killed 192."

Crack units of the 21st corps of the North China Pacification Forces in their engagement with 200 Communist-bandits led by Ma Chieh in the East Shantung Military Zone at Tushan, eight kilometers northwest of Shaho in Shantung Province, on March 20 killed 50 enemy soldiers according to a Peking dispatch to Domei dated March 23. The units also captured 15 enemy soldiers, 20 rifles and 400 rounds of ammunitions. No casualties were suffered by the Pacification Corps, the dispatch added.

Germans Launch Huge Offensive After Reaching the Donetz Area

Upset Expectations of Military Experts by Continuing Drive to Blast Red Forces; Furious Fighting Going on North of Zhizdra

Sweeping forward with momentum after blasting the Red offensive in the Sukhinichi district, the German Forces in the southern sector of the central front during the last few days have suddenly unleashed a heavy offensive in the north of Zhizdra, 65 kilometers north of Bpiansk, a March 22 Stockholm report to Domei discloses. At the same time, the Red forces too are said to have started an offensive at Spas Demensk, 70 kilometers northwest of Sukhinichi. In the more than 100-kilometer-long front more than 1,000 tanks of both sides are fighting intermingled, with roaring confusion resulting.

In the Vyazma area, the Red forces have advanced to the southwest to the Durovo sector and are awaiting a chance to penetrate into Yarfzevo, but are being prevented from doing so by the perfect German defense. The Red forces which advanced from Beiloi are also reported stuck.

A BBC broadcast on Monday reported that the Red forces still continued hard-pressed on the Smolensk front.

The forces under Marshal Semyon Timoshenko in the sector south of Lake Ladoga also apparently can do nothing other than use their artillery. The degree in which the Red forces in this sector are hard pressed can be seen from the German reports on the Red losses for Monday only. The Soviet forces on that day lost 26 tanks and 36 planes.

The German Forces on Monday began a huge-scale offensive to recapture the strategic city of Kursk. Concentrated tank attacks have been launched all along the vast front extending from the northwest to the southwest of Kursk, a March 22 Zurich report to the Yomiuri-Hochi reveals.

The German Forces began their powerful assault on Kursk, a point of utmost strategic value in the line binding Sevastopol, Orel, and Moscow, after they had succeeded in taking Bielgorod and Sefsk. With the loss of Bielgorod the Red forces faced the danger of being attacked from the flanks and were preparing to abandon Kursk.

In the furious fighting going on at the present the Red forces have already lost 300 tanks and reports indicate that any organized defense

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE-F.I.C. TIES IN SCIENCE PUSHED

Cooperation Between Two Countries Being Promoted By Prominent Scholars

Domei

HANOI, March 21.—Paralleling the development of closer relations between Japan and French Indo-China in military, political and economic fields, scientific cooperation between the two countries is also being pushed.

Famed Japanese scholars are taking a prominent part in this endeavor by making a systematic study of French Indo-China.

In this connection, it is recalled that Suyehara Umehara, professor of archaeology at Kyoto Imperial University, was warmly received at Hanoi University in the early part of this year. Cooperating with French Indo-China scholars, Professor Umehara succeeded in discovering an important historical fact at an old mound at Tongking.

Others Also Contribute

Then there are the cases of Hisanosuke Izumii, assistant professor of philology at Kyoto Imperial University and Yujiro Fukui, assistant professor of jurisprudence at Tokyo Imperial University, who have made a considerable study in French Indo-China of the Annamese language and jurisprudence respectively.

After making a trip of inspection in southern French Indo-China, Mr. Umehara and Mr. Izumi have already returned to Japan. Mr. Fukui, however, is still here to arrange in order the results of his study. He is, at the same time exchanging views with a number of French soldiers. Yesterday, for example, he had a discussion with Annamese lawyers.

A certain Mr. Kawano, specialist in agricultural science, is making researches in agricultural economics, particularly that of the southern part of French Indo-China.

Japanese Students Arrive

As the first batch of exchange students, three Japanese students arrived here recently from Japan. All papers of Hanoi featured their arrival by devoting their entire front pages to articles dealing with the Japanese exchange students who enrolled in Hanoi University. The French authorities are giving them every courtesy, such as finding French tutors for them.

A party of scholars sent by the Taihoku Imperial University arrived here from Saigon yesterday to inspect French Indo-China. Among the party are Tadashi Nakagawa, professor of Commercial Law, two assistant professors, and Kiyokane Obata of the Southern Regions Cultural Research Institute.

JAPAN'S GREATNESS STRESSED BY EDITOR

Turkish Newspaperman Declares Nippon Under New Order Will Be World's Strongest

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—Japan will become the most powerful nation in the world with the establishment of the new order in East Asia, declared Yunus Nadi, editor of the Cumhuriyet, the most widely circulated daily in Turkey, in an editorial on March 19.

Writing under the title "Greater East Asia," Mr. Nadi said that when all the nations in the Southern Regions are united under the leadership of Japan, the world will see the rise of a colossal nation armed with boundless manpower and endowed with vast territories surpassing by far those of either Britain or the United States.

The entire Southern Regions composed of 600,000,000 people is envisaged in Japan's new order. Realization of this new order will be the greatest revolution the world has ever seen, the writer declared.

It is to be assumed that India will finally be included in the new order in East Asia, he said, adding that in that event, Japan will be able to deal hard blows to Britain and the United States without resorting to armed force. It is only natural that the United States is thus regarding Japan as its greatest foe, he said.

Japan Said Invincible

With the establishment of the new order in East Asia, it will become practically impossible for any country or combination of powers to defeat Japan because its influence will then be extended to all parts of East Asia and it will have vast oceans serving as an outer defense bulwark, Mr. Nadi asserted.

Referring to the recent visit to China by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Mr. Nadi said it was motivated by a sincere desire on the part of Japan to treat China on a footing of equality as an independent nation.

While Britain and the United States have made only promises to abolish extraterritoriality in China, Japan has actually retroceded its special rights and interests in China, thus enabling the latter to regain full sovereignty, territorial integrity and a position of equality among nations, he said.

Concluding, Mr. Nadi declared that China with its 400,000,000 people, is now reborn as a rising nation in East Asia and burning with the desire to construct a Greater East Asia.

CHUNGKINGITES IN MIAMI

Clarence Gauss Accompanies Wellington Koo and General Wang

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking envoy to London, General Wang military attache to the Chungking legation in Washington and Clarence Gauss, United States Ambassador to Chungking, arrived Tuesday at the Miami airfield in Miami, Florida, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

General Wang elucidated the reasons for the immediate need of material aid to the Chungking regime and emphasized that warplanes, tanks, arms, and gasoline are of particular need.

The Chungking military attache added that he will confer with President Roosevelt and will also consult Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking foreign minister, the dispatch disclosed.

U.S. to Draft Greeks

Greek nationals in the United States will be drafted for service, it was announced by the United States War Department Monday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

GROWING OF COTTON BEGINS IN CELEBES

Sultan Goa Takes Leading Part as Work Is Supervised By Japanese

By Domei Correspondent

MACASSAR, March 22.—With Sultan Goa, one of the men in Celebes who persistently resisted the Dutch domination until the Japanese Forces came, taking the lead, cotton planting in southern Celebes was commenced on March 20 in Limboeng County, just outside of Macassar.

Jubilant over the thought that through the cultivation of cotton, he and his countrymen can materially collaborate with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia against the Anglo-Americans and the Dutch, Sultan Goa presided at the ceremony which was held on March 20 to mark the commencement of the communal planting of cotton in Limboeng County by the entire populace of the 37 constituent villages.

The site selected for the initial planting is a little village which is approximately 26 kilometers from Macassar and not far from Soenggoeminasa, the headquarters of Sultan Goa. It is a table-land in the clearing of a jungle, carefully furrowed beforehand for the planting by the villagers under the supervision of Japanese experts who were also on hand on March 20 to direct the planting.

Prayer Is Offered

In the field thus prepared, an altar was erected and it was there that several hundreds of young men gathered to offer prayers before actually commencing the work. Besides Sultan Goa, various village masters also attended the ceremony, and when the formal part of the ceremony was ended and the necessary instructions given by the Japanese experts, everyone including the sultan himself proceeded to their respective positions in the field. Each carried with himself a huge basket filled with cotton seeds. Then the planting began with each spraying seeds as he proceeded along the furrows.

No one spoke, but everyone appeared happy. In the adjacent field were seen several young tots with songko or black turkish hats desperately trying to make a water-buffalo obey their orders. Both the children and the animal were smeared with mud, and off in the distance beyond the verdure of the tropic jungles could be seen the blue mountains, standing 2,800 meters above the sea-level.

On the day of the cotton planting, the 76 year-old Sultan Goa appeared on the scene garbed in full regalia of his rank and even had in his company lance-bearers as in the days of his forefathers before the arrival of the Dutch. He wore a gold-braided Islam turban, a white coat and a bright green sarong. He bore also the ancient sabre which is the heirloom of the family. Even the battle-scar which he received in his fight against the Dutch in 1897 seemed to have now become a happy reminder of his young warrior days, judging from the way he displayed it with pride.

"All my life, I have persistently resisted the Dutch, and now I am happily rewarded by this opportunity to enjoy farming with my fellow countrymen in peace," Sultan Goa said, adding, "We will grow cotton, rice, in fact, whatever is needed to help Japan win this war. We will mobilize all available hands including women and children. Women in Celebes are not accustomed to working in the fields except during rice harvesting time and the rest of the year they are idle, but that will not do now that we are in need of their helping hand. I shall shortly have a cotton field of my own planted solely by the women and children in my family.

Predicts Success

"You may rest assured that the other villagers including young and old, men and women alike, will follow my example and before long the whole of Limboeng County will be white with cotton crops."

Then pointing to a solitary Rising Sun flag in the a[illegible] high up on a pole in the field, he said, "There is the flag for which we will grow whatever is needed with pleasure."

Even as he said so, rain began to fall, but not a hand in the field tried to seek shelter. They kept on planting as if to substantiate what the Sultan was saying to your correspondent. Soon the black clouds were gone and the fields were once again flooded with the tropic sunshine.

Plants Cotton First Time

Domei

MACASSAR, March 20.—The first cotton planting of the year in Celebes was performed today near Soenggoeminasa in the outskirts of Macassar, it was learned here.

Cotton grown in Celebes has already been sent to Japan last year, and, according to reports, was very favorably received.

Making full use of the experience gained from last year's experimental crop, this year's cotton planting will be started on a large scale beginning the latter part of March. Very much pleased to be able to cooperate with Japan, the native inhabitants are eagerly awaiting the arrival of Japanese cotton experts and the day when they can begin cotton planting.

Call on Navy Minister

Wreathed in smiles are Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government and other Burmese officials, now visiting Tokyo, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada (in naval uniform on right) at the Navy Ministry Tuesday afternoon when the distinguished visitors paid a courtesy call on the Navy Minister.

U.S.-SOVIET AMITY IS EDEN'S MISSION

American Political Experts Doubt Success by British Foreign Secretary

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is busy in Washington seeing American and Soviet officials in the interest of a complete accord between the United States and Britain on the one side and the Soviet Union on the other, Domei reports from Buenos Aires.

The consensus of competent observers is that the British Foreign Secretary has met with ill success and that he will never be successful in getting together America, Britain, and the Soviet Union, intent on promoting their different interests.

Since Eden came to America he has been seeing President Roosevelt and other leaders of the American Government almost daily. On March 15 he called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the State Department. British Ambassador Lord Halifax who accompanied him was present at the meeting. He had a further talk with Secretary Hull next day at a banquet given by him at the British Embassy.

Eden Sees Litvinov

Eden met the Secretary of State on March 17. This meeting was a protracted affair. Starting in the morning it lasted far into the afternoon. He absented himself from the meeting for a while to have a talk with Soviet Ambassador Litvinov.

The Secretary of State, on his part, left the meeting for a time to make a trip to the White House. His meeting with President Roosevelt was further cause for political observers to attach the utmost importance to the protracted Hull-Eden meeting.

Washington political circles were agog with rumors and reports about what transpired at the Hull-Eden meeting.

After an interval of five days during which there was quite a crop of reports declaring that there was small chance for his mission to succeed, Eden made another visit to the State Department. This time he was attended by Ambassador Halifax and William Strang famous authority on Europe and the Soviet Union in the service of the British Foreign office.

There is one thing about Foreign Secretary Eden's visit to America on which all observers are agreed. It is that his chief business in America is to explore the possibilities of ending the differences between America and the Soviet Union as witnessed by the flurry which was caused in the Soviet Union by the statement of American Ambassador William Standley about American aid to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Wanted in Treaty

The British Government, according to exceptionally well-informed sources, is working to have America become a party to the Anglo-Soviet Alliance of 1942 which is to run for 20 years.

The intelligent opinion in America refuses to respond to the idea of America allying itself with the Soviet Union. This opinion strongly suspects that the Times allowed itself to be influenced by the British Government in publishing on March 10 an editorial about the Anglo-Soviet Alliance.

The old Isolationists are violently opposed to any idea of America signing an alliance with the Soviet Union. They are positive that Britain and the Soviet Union are impelled by the desire to divided Europe between them and slam the door of Europe upon America.

According to Correspondent Harold Calender of the New York Times, the position of the Times is that Britain and the Soviet Union should hold themselves responsible for the safety of Europe after the war. This stand, according to Mr. Calender, represents a departure from the policy of collective system of security which is upheld by President Roosevelt, and other leaders of the American Government, and which is based on the Atlantic Charter.

British Foreign Secretary Eden in the first interview he gave to the press after his arrival in Washington indicated that a lasting peace in the world would become a possibility when America, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking were banded together.

His desires will be most difficult to realize according to a Washington correspondent of the New York Times. He points out that there are formidable forces in America which would oppose any act by the Roosevelt Administration which is not in keeping with the principle of America not running any risk in dealing with the Soviet Union.

This and other considerations are at work against President Roosevelt arranging an expedient marriage between America and the Soviet Union.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, March 24, 1943.

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Cooperation Among Japan, Germany And Italy

ASAHI—It is a matter for congratulation that a Joint Technical Commission based on a tripartite treaty among Japan, Germany and Italy has met in Tokyo in its new lineup; and with the installation of the newly-appointed Reich Ambassador to Tokyo Dr. Heinrich Stahmer on the occasion various important problems concerning the three Powers have been discussed and complete agreement reached.

In September, 1940, the three-Power alliance was concluded and under the provocations of the United States and Britain, the War of Greater East Asia broke out the following year. On December 11, 1941, an agreement was concluded among the three nations for the prosecution of the war against their common enemies and a military alliance on January 18, 1942. On January 20 this year an economic agreement binding the three countries was signed. Thus the ties among the three Powers have been strengthened many-fold and they are bending every effort in obedience to the categorical imperative of winning the war unheeding to any other consideration.

It goes without saying that to do this the Tripartite nations must in all fields and with great power, cooperate wholeheartedly. In contrast to the fact that America and Britain have direct contact with one another across the Atlantic, we must bear the inconvenience of geographic separation between East Asia and the West. Our Allies Germany and Italy border on one another and the German Fuehrer and the Italian Prime Minister can meet frequently, and the two nations' military, diplomatic and economic leaders can confer with each other often.

There is a need for us to make greater efforts toward increasing cooperation among the three allied countries which are scattered over Europe and Asia. It goes without saying that all existing diplomatic machinery must be employed at all times in order to bring about a strengthening of the ties of cooperation among the allies. As for the Joint Technical Commission of the three countries, it has met in Berlin and then in Rome, and it has arranged for it to meet in Tokyo. It is important that there be opportunity created for the three countries to exchange views and get understood by one another. The thing which should be kept in mind by the three countries is that they are up to beating down their common foes America and Britain as quickly as possible and to the establishment of a peace based on morality in Asia and in Europe.

German Launch Drive After Reaching Donetz

(Continued from Page 1)

is about to break down. Observers believe that before the surging advance of the German mechanized columns the fall of Kursk is merely a matter of time.

Having brought under their control the whole west bank of the Donetz between Chugaeff and Bielgorod, the German Forces on Monday continued to pour on their pressure and overcoming Soviet resistance succeeded in crossing the Donetz River. The German Forces have succeeded in reaching the east bank of the Donetz at four or five points, according to a March 22 Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

German stukas, blasting at Soviet positions on the east bank of the Donetz since Sunday, intensified their activity with the coming of dawn on Sunday, and are still operating furiously covering the land forces' crossing of the river.

Soviet sources have not yet admitted that the German Forces have succeeded in reaching the east bank but are viewing with grave alarm the fact that their forces on the Donetz front are open to German attacks from the right flank and rear.

Well informed military circles in Stockholm point out that the German "winter counter-offensive" is something more concrete. These military circles had expected the German Forces to stop when they had reached the Donetz but contrary to such expectations the Germans now continue to blast forward. They point out that these operations are more than mere counter-offensive moves and seem to have an important connection with a huge summer offensive.

Soviets Raid Helsinki

Soviet bombers raided Helsinki on the nights of March 20 and 21, it was disclosed by a broadcast from San Francisco, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

BA MAW AWED BY HIGH HONOR

(Continued From Page 1)

propaganda, people, material, things and ideas have already begun to be interchanged in the bosom of Greater East Asia under the firm protection of the Japanese Forces, and thus, the great task of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere is steadily on its way.

"I am greatly heartened by the thought that the Burmese people today, as forerunners of the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and as the vanguard of the defense of East Asia, are enhancing their fighting spirit without being daunted a whit by the bombing of the enemy on the front line, and are looking forward to the establishment of a new born Burma, well united under the guidance of wise leaders.

"In close cooperation with her allies and in concerted action from East and West, Japan is now carrying on its continuous battle, aiming at the creation of a new world.

Victory Is Sure

"Unshakable in our determination to overcome whatever difficulties there may be in order to realize our fixed policy of eradicating the disturbing elements to world peace, we are confident that we will surely win the victory in this war against Anglo-American domination as the cause of justice is on our side.

"Able leaders of the new born Burma, we sincerely hope that you will thoroughly comprehend the firm determination and confidence of Japan and will exert strenuous efforts to discharge the noble duty of humanity to establish a better Asia, a better world."

"I believe that you are pressed for time on this visit and are kept very busy. But I do hope that you will observe as fully as possible the true situation in wartime Japan in order to discover personally the groundlessness and falsity of Anglo-American-Chungking propaganda and will take back your experiences to the people of Burma.

"May I now propose a toast to your good health."

Ba Maw Responds

In response, Prime Minister Ba Maw made the following address:

"My regret is that on an occasion like this, so symbolical of the East, I should be forced to speak in a foreign language instead of Burmese or Japanese. The very great welcome given was so cordial everywhere. This very great welcome is now actually being shown by His Excellency, Prime Minister Tojo, who has honored me and my colleagues with this banquet for which I wish to express my deep appreciation.

"I thank His Excellency for this invitation to Japan, which has enabled me to realize one of my wishes, that is, to visit Japan. The opportunity of this visit is most significant. It is the first time in the history of Burma that Burmese representatives have come to Japan; it marks a turning point in our history. In the past, Burma, owing to the circumstances of her history turned towards the West. That was the result of the general disintegration of Asia caused by Anglo-American imperialism. Now at last, Burma has turned towards the East and found her destiny there. This has been made possible by the might of Japan's arms. The present visit is symbolical of the new Asiatic consolidation. That is why I say that this visit marks a great turning point not only in Burmese history but also in East Asiatic history.

"In our journey also we have been most fortunate. Everywhere the welcome to us was cordial and wholehearted. And needless to say, since our arrival in Tokyo this welcome and hospitality have reached a climax.

Grateful for Kindness

"I need hardly to say how deeply grateful we all are for all this kindness. Such a happy occasion recalls to my mind by its contrast to my experience just a year ago. A year ago Burma was passing through its worst tribulation [illegible] hundred years of British oppres[illegible] had come to a climax. The British in a frenzy of desperation and ruthlessness reduced Burma to ruins and ashes. The people were up in arms against the British and giving their full cooperation to Japan to drive the British enemies out. As for me I was imprisoned and there was no honour of feasting for me there. The past year has definitely wiped away the past. For this the Burmese people will forever be indebted to the Japanese Imperial fighting forces.

"After that events have swiftly followed and Burma's indebtedness to the Nippon Empire increased more and more. The next memorable event for us Burmese was Prime Minister Tojo's announcement in the Imperial Diet promising Burma her independence within this year. I wish to take the opportunity to tell Prime Minister Tojo and the other leaders of the Japanese Empire that Burmese joy and gratitude for this was indescribable.

"Some years ago I told the British people pointedly that the Burmese still had friends in the East. At the start of the present great World War, I told my people to trust Japan. The Burmese rose as a people and fought side by side with the Nippon Imperial Forces against the British enemies. They did it spontaneously, whole-heartedly and without any question or bargaining. It was based upon one sentiment, trust in Japan. Subsequently, after the British had been driven out, the Burmese again, without question or bargaining, fully cooperated with Japan in continuing the campaign against the enemies. Again, this was based on one sentiment, trust Japan. Now that our trust has been completely justified by the promise to recognize Burmese independence, need I say that the Burmese people will continue even more than before to act on the same principle of trust in Japan.

Deeds Bring Liberation

"We have shown it in deed and not words as, now that this trust has brought liberation to Burma.

"I would also appeal to the leaders of Japan to reciprocate our trust. Seeing as far ahead as possible it is my deepest conviction that the most enduring basis for the New Order and economy is trust, trust between ourselves, trust in word and in action, but always in trust.

"We also believe in the importance of the great moral principles which Japan is emphasizing greatly for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I am convinced that the Anglo-American World Order has crumbled to dust because it was not based upon moral principles.

"The New World Order that we shall build in East Asia under Japan's leadership will not crack or crumble because it shall be based upon moral principles, fortified by a new Asiatic unity of thought, of action, of leadership, of prosperity. I am also convinced that this great work which East Asia has set out to do under Japan's leadership in this war will succeed. We will win and our enemies shall be crushed.

"As I conclude my speech, may I toast the prosperity of the great Japanese Empire and also the health, long life and prosperity of Prime Minister Tojo and the other leaders of the Japanese Empire, who are present here tonight."

Meanwhile, it is understood that Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other members of the Burmese party will leave Tokyo Station this morning for Yokosuka for inspection and after attending a luncheon party promoted in their honor by the Commandant of the Yokosuka Naval Station will come back to Tokyo. They will attend a welcome dinner promoted under the joint sponsorship of the War Minister and Navy Minister at the Naval Club at 6:30 p.m.

Three Army Heroes Are Granted Audience At Imperial Palace

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience at 10 a.m. Tuesday Lieutenant-Colonel Eiki Yanagimoto, Major Toyosaku Shimada and Captain Masaji Kambe, who have been awarded citations for valor and who recently returned from the front. Later, the three officers were presented with Imperial wine and then retired from the Imperial Palace deeply impressed with the great privilege granted to them.

COAL-MINERS IN U.S. DEMAND BIGGER PAY

Ask for $2 Increase in Wages; Threatens Strike if Terms Unsatisfactory

The discontent among American colliers in the anthracite coal mines has not yet been harmonized due to the stubborn attitude taken by the members of the Coal Miners' Union under the leadership of John L. Lewis, it is reported from Washington, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei Sunday.

The dissension was started following the demand made by the Coal Miners' Union for a $2 increase in wages. In this connection, John Lewis is threatening that 500,000 members of the union will start a general labor strike unless their demands are met with satisfactory responses, it is reported.

Colliery owners have sent telegraphic appeals directly to President Roosevelt, requesting his intervention for the mediation of the dispute. Meanwhile, the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties have declared that they are of the intention to introduce bills to Congress by which all wartime labor strikes would be strictly banned.

The American political circles are showing deep concern over the controversy, since the incident is proving a serious impediment to America's wartime production.

ASAHINA TO VISIT NANKING

Will Attend Celebrations to Be Held March 30

Sakutaro Asahina, Vice-Director of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, will leave Tokyo for Nanking on March 24 to attend celebrations on the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking which will be held on March 30.

Mr. Asahina has been invited by the National Government of China to attend the ceremony in recognition of his contributions to the new people's movement of the National Government, it is understood.

He is scheduled to arrive in the Chinese capital on March 26.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF N. CHINA PLANNED FOR EXHIBITION

Will Be Shown in Principal Cities of Japan Beginning March 30

The East Asia League and Photograph Society will jointly hold exhibitions of photographs showing the rapid development made in North China as an important supply base in Japan's principal cities for a week centering around March 30, the anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, reports Domei.

Exhibitions will be held simultaneously in Tokyo and Osaka for a week, following which the same pictures will be shown in Nagoya, Kanazawa, Niigata, Sendai, Hakodate, Sapporo, Kyoto, Okayama, Kumamoto and Kagoshima.

The photographs vividly show the activities of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Hsinmin Society, the reconstruction enterprises in North China, the establishment of peace and order, cultural aspects in that part of the Continent and other phases of North China.

Apart from the exhibitions, it is being planned to hold a round-table conference in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka and Sendai, to be participated in by noted figures in various circles, who are well informed on conditions in China. Also to be held is a lecture meeting on China under wartime conditions.

HANKOW CUSTOMS HOUSE TO RESUME OPERATIONS

To Reopen by June This Year; Re-Employment of Former Officials Likely

Domei

HANKOW, March 23.—In pursuance of Japan's new China policy, the Customs House in Hankow will begin its business again in May or June this year at the latest, it was learned today.

Negotiations had been under way between the competent authorities of both the Japanese and Chinese Governments concerning the tariff question, and the resumption of business by the Hankow Customs House is expected to be formally decided upon in Shanghai by March 25, with the re-employment of the former Chinese Hankow Customs House officials, it was revealed.

China to Collect Tax

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The Shanghai Special Municipality has issued a special order to the effect that steps will be taken to enforce the collection of the entertainment tax for the purpose of aiding educational work in areas under its jurisdiction.

THE SOUTH SEAS HANDBOOK
1942-3

Since the march of the times has caused the world's attention to turn intensely to the South Sea region, we have made a novel departure this year and published the South Seas Handbook as an accompanying volume to the Japan Year Book. It is a neat resume of facts, past and present, and the more important statistics of the countries situated in the region, and even by itself constitutes a *vade mecum* indispensable to those who wish to know something of the place or having to do in this part of the world. The countries dealt with in the volume are:

The East Indies, The Philippines, Malai, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Hongkong

And the matter treated in it roughly includes: area and topography, climatic condition, population, history, culture and civilization, customs and manners, education, politics, defense, diplomacy, relations with Japan, Japanese activities, finance, money and banking, economics and trade, industries, natural resources, communications, the more important cities and places of historical interest, etc.

A Publication of
THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461

¥7 Per Copy

Now On Sale At:
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HONORS ARE DIVIDED IN INTERPORT GAMES

Kobe Team Takes Soccer 11-0 While Yokohama Cops Handball 6-3

The Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club and the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club divided interport honors over the weekend in Yokohama when the visiting Kobe soccerites defeated the Yokohama team by a convincing 11 to 0 score on Saturday only to lose the handball interport on Sunday by a 6 to 3 score.

The game on Saturday was played under adverse weather conditions and the general standard of play was inclined to be scrappy. The visitors completely dominated play and Yokohama was forced to play an entirely defensive game. The winners were held to four goals in the first half but their attack started clicking in the second half with the result that seven more goals were added in this period.

Zenger, Outstanding Player

The most outstanding player for the visitors was Zenger, Kobe's lanky center-forward, who led the scoring by obtaining five goals single handed. Captain Baer followed him with two goals while Renault, Mehta, Fink and Rodriguez each accounted for one goal.

In spite of the one-sided score, the Yokohama defense played up well under the circumstances and fine performances were turned in by Fachmann, Fernandes and Schmidt. The Yokohama forwards were completely bottled up by the fine defensive work of Rudolf and Renault, the two Kobe backs, and Brueggemann in goal had practically nothing to do.

The game opened with Kobe immediately assuming the offensive but determined efforts on the part of the Yokohama defense held them off for ten minutes. Zenger finally opened the scoring when he netted with a low oblique drive that beat Harriss completely. Mehta obtained the second goal soon afterwards when Harriss let his low shot get away from him while Renault's goal from a penalty shot gave the visitors a 3 to 0 lead.

Before the end of the half Zenger, who was playing brilliantly, scored when he snapped up Westphalen's good center to net from close quarters. During this time not even a single shot was directed at the Kobe goal, as both Renault and Rudolf had the Yokohama attack completely bottled up.

In the second half the winner's went on a scoring rampage. Zenger scored twice in rapid succession and then Rodriguez found the mark with one of the best goals of the match, a high rising shot in the corner of the net. Baer who was held scoreless up to this time broke into the limelight by scoring two beautiful goals from long range to run up the Kobe total to 9 goals.

Missed Good Chances

Yokohama had two golden opportunities to get into the scoring column when two penalties were awarded them in succession but on both occasions Planas shot straight into the hands of the visiting custodian. Another goal by Zenger and one by Fink completed the scoring for the day and Kobe ran out easy winners by the one-sided score of 11 goals to 0.

The teams were: K.R. and A.C.: Brueggmann, Rudolf, Renault, Buettinghaus, Mehta, Schmidt, Westphalen, Baer (captain), Zenger, Fink, Rodriguez. Y.C. and A.C.: Harriss, M. Fachtmann, H. Fernandes, Schmidt, Fehlen, F. Planas, Agajan, Speringer, J. Planas (captain), Bielous and Bernstein.

In the first handball interport staged by the two Clubs, the Yokohama eleven, captained by Harriss took a well deserved victory from the Kobe team on Sunday when they won by the score of 6 goals to 3. The winners staged a good uphill battle and although they were trailing at the short end of a 3 to 2 score at half-time they showed a complete reversal of form after the interval to score four times while holding their opponents scoreless.

As predicted, the Yokohama intermediate line contributed much to the victory and their play of the whole was vastly superior to the Kobe half line. Soff of the Yokohama team was probably the most outstanding player on the field. This hard-working player was prominent both in attack and in defense. He was ably backed by Agajan and Schmidt who also turned in outstanding performances. Handge, the experienced Yokohama fullback, unfortunately was injured early in the game but both Fachtmann and Schmidt covered him up well.

Another important factor that accounted for the visitors low score was the brilliant goal-tending of Mosaner in the Yokohama goal. This agile custodian was in top form and some of his saves, especially in the second half, bordered on the miraculous.

The winning forward line did not function properly in the first half but they hit their stride after the interval to register four counters. Planas was the leading scorer for Yokohama, accounting for three goals, while A. Bernstein, Speringer and Harriss each netted one goal apieces. A. Bernstein who generally is the high point earner for the winners was badly handicapped with a pulled ligament but in spite of this, he was closely marked by the Kobe defense.

Rodriguez in the Kobe goal played a brilliant game and the goals scored against him were impossible to stop. Brueggemann with two goals was the high scorer for Kobe while Schmidt accounted for the third goal. Captain Fink and Zenger both turned in hard games while Baer was extremely useful in the full-back position.

The visitors opened the scoring in five minutes of play when Brueggemann caught Mosaner flat-footed but Planas scored the equaliser with a well-placed shot in the corner of the net.

After some even play Kobe went ahead again when Brueggemann netted with a powerful drive from long range and was soon followed by Schmidt who scored the third goal for Kobe. Just before the interval Planas reduced Kobe's lead by netting with a good shot that deceived Rodriguez completely. Half-time found the Kansai aggregation leading by three goals to two.

On resuming play in the second half the Yokohama forwards displayed more understanding and the Kobe defense was severely tested. After Rodriguez had pulled off a number of good saves he finally allowed Planas to notch his third straight goal that put both teams on even terms again.

Bernstein gave Yokohama the lead for the first time during the game when he scored following a penalty shot. Harriss then came through with a goal to make it 5 to 3 for his side and Speringer scored the sixth and final goal just before the end of the game. The Kobe boys, although being held scoreless in the second half nevertheless gave the Yokohama defense some anxious moments and at least on two occasions, certain goals were averted when Mosaner pulled off spectacular saves.

The teams were: K.R. and A.C.: Rodriguez, Wahlers, Baer, Renault, Zenger, Buettinghaus, Mattern, Jungers, Brueggemann, Fink (captain), Schmidt. Y.C. and A.C.: Mosaner, M. Fachtmann, F. Handge, Schmidt, Agajan, Soff, R. Bernstein, Planas, A. Bernstein, Harriss (captain), Speringer. Referee: Edy Levedag.

Following the soccer match on Saturday, an interport dinner was held at the Clubhouse with over 80 persons attending. Appropriate speeches were made by the various captains and also by Mr. E. Dentici, President of the Y.C. and A.C., who was chairman for the occasion.

Given Shanghai Post

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 19.—The Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Reconstruction of the National Government has been formally established with Lao Yin-yu as director.

NEW BURMA LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

Rising new Burma, released from the domineering misrule of the British by the forces of the land of the Rising Sun, looks ahead with high hopes and confidence to the future. The enthusiastic cooperation extended to Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, the grim determination of the people to add their best toward the realization of the ideals for which all Asia is fighting have enabled them to reach the position in which they stand today. These same factors are an assurance that Burma will continue to progress and prosper in the days to come. Upper left: Peace beneath the pagodas. Upper right: Citizens of Mandalay returning to their city. (Passed by the War Ministry). Lower left: Burmese farmers enjoy a spot of tea. Lower right: In the streets of Rangoon.

BURMESE, RELIGIOUS RACE

Burma Is Essentially Agricultural Country and Rice Is Most Important Product; Numerous Rubber Plantations Also Found

The chief religious principle of the Burman is to acquire merit for the next re-incarnation by good works done in this life. The bestowal of alms, offerings of rice to priests, the founding of a monastery, the erection of a pagoda or the building of a rest house (zeyat) for travellers, are all works of religious merit. An analysis shows that less than two in every thousand Burmans profess Christianity, and there are one per thousand of Mohammedans among them. Christianity has progressed very slowly among the Burmans in comparison with the rapid progress made among the Karens.

It is among the Sgaw Karens that the greatest progress in Christianity has been made, and the number of Animists among them is very much smaller. The number of Burmese Christians is considerably increased by the inclusion among them of the Christian descendants of the Portuguese settlers of Syriam deported to the old Burmese Tabayin, a village now included in the Ye-u subdivision of Shwebo. These Christians returned themselves as Burmese. The forms of Christianity which make most converts in Burma are the Baptist and Roman Catholic faiths.

Agglutinative Language

The Burmese language is a monosyllabic, agglutinative language, more closely allied to Chinese than to the Indian languages. A single syllable may have six or more meanings, according to the tone used or to the way in which the syllable is stressed. Many dialects and languages belonging to the Burmese group are distinguished, quite apart from the entirely distinct languages spoken by the Shans, Kachins, Karens and other hill tribes. Burmese and English are the official languages. Hindustani is widely spoken wherever Indian labor is employed.

The Burmans adopted alphabets borrowed from the old, rock-cut Pali of India. Thus their alphabet, their religion and a considerable number of words, are of Indian origin. Burmese music is distinctive; their melodies are mainly composed of the five notes, C, D, E, G, A; they do not use semi-tones, so the chromatic scale is unknown. Music is essentially associated with the drama. Characteristic instruments include the "kyi-waing," a series of gongs cast out of bell metal, arranged in a circular frame of stout cane and the "saing-waing," composed of 18 cylindrical drums hung from a circular frame.

Burma is essentially an agricultural country. Only 15 per cent of the people were classed as urban in 1921, and a considerable proportion of this number were natives of India. The agriculture is concentrated on the alluvial lands of the delta and the valleys of the Irrawaddy, Chindwin and Sittang. Rice is by far the most important crop, and occupies two-thirds of the cropped area. The production of rice is roughly 7,000,000 tons per year, or more than half a ton per head of population. There is, in consequence, a large export. Where the rainfall is less than 40 in. rice cannot be grown without irrigation, and cultivation in the dry zone is largely concentrated on sesamum, millet, groundnuts, cotton and beans. In the dry belt nearly one and a half million acres are irrigated.

There are numerous rubber plantations, especially in Mergui and Tavoy.

Small humped oxen are kept everywhere as beasts of burden and for use in ploughing. They are replaced to a considerable extent in the delta and wetter areas by the heavier water buffalo. Herds of small goats are numerous in the dry belt, and small numbers of sheep are reared.

Fisheries and fish-curing exist both along the sea-coast of Burma and in inland tracts, and afforded employment to 157,855 persons in 1921. Salted fish forms, along with boiled rice, one of the chief articles of food among the Burmese. Some pearling grounds in the Mergui archipelago are worked spasmodically for mother-of-pearl.

The most important mineral product of Burma is petroleum.

Also Produces Silver

In 1925 the output of silver and lead ore was 322,000 tons, valued at 108 lakhs. The Burma Corporation produced 48,000 tons of refined lead; 4,832,000 oz. of refined silver, as well as zinc and copper. The mines of Tenasserim produced large quantities of tin and tungsten during the years 1914-18, but the present output fluctuates widely with the price of the metals. The output of tin in 1925-26 was 2,220 tons, worth 35 lakhs. The historic Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd., after many vicissitudes, went into liquidation in 1925-26. The famous jade of China is found in the north of Burma and exported over land to China via Mogaung and Bhamo. The mines are situated beyond Kamaing, north of Mogaung, in the Myitkyina district. The miners are all Kachins, and the right to collect the jade duty of 33 1/3 per cent is farmed out by the Government to a lessee, who has hitherto always been a Chinaman. The amount obtained has varied considerably. In 1887-88 the rent was Rs. 50,000. This dwindled to Rs. 36,000 in 1892-93, but the system was then adopted of letting for a term of three years and a higher rent was obtained. The value varies enormously according to color, which should be a particular shade of dark green. Semi-transparency, brilliancy and hardness are, however, also essentials. The old river mines produced the best quality. The quarry mines on the top of the hill near Tawmaw produce enormous quantities, but the quality is not good.

Gold is found in most of the rivers in Upper Burma, but the gold-washing industry is for the most part spasmodic, in the intervals of agriculture. Amber is extracted by Kachins in the Hukawng valley, but the quality of the fossil resin is not very good. Salt is manufactured at various places in Upper Burma, notably in the lower Chindwin, Sagaing, Shwebo, Myingyan and Yamethin districts, as well as in the Shan States. Iron is found in many parts of the hills.

Arrive for Reunion

Among the first to arrive for a spiritual reunion with their departed husbands and fathers at the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine is this group from Chosen. The festival is scheduled to be held from April 23 after a deification ceremony on the preceding day.

Anhwei Peace Corps Set

C.P.S.

PENGPU, March 19.—With a view to increasing efficiency for the maintenance of peace and order, General Kao Kuan-wu, Commander-in-Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps of Anhwei Province, has decided to organize a Peace Preservation Training Corps. The trainees are to be picked up from different districts in Anhwei.

DEATH CLAIMS KIURA SAITO

Was Chief of 2nd Section of Treaties Bureau of Foreign Office

Kiura Saito, chief of the second section of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office, died of acute pneumonia at the Saseho Naval Station at 5:25 p.m. Sunday, according to Domei.

The late Mr. Saito was serving as councilor of the Saseho Prize Court. He was 46 years old at the time of his death. His remains will be brought to Tokyo on Wednesday night.

The late Mr. Saito passed the examinations for Foreign Office chancellors in 1918 and later, by dint of his self-taught learning, he successfully passed the qualifying examination for diplomatic services in 1924. He served in the Japanese Embassy in Moscow for many years and contributed a great deal to Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomenaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 28 The Man in the Rice-Basket

"Ready?"

"Not yet."

"Ready?"

"By and by."

From behind a pillar staggered a drunken man.

"Ha, ha, ha!"

"Ho, ho, ho!"

"Ha, ha, ha!"

Men and women, guests and entertainers laughed uproariously at the comical sight of the drunken man. They rolled on their sides in their laughter.

The drunken man had his head deep inside a rice basket. In his hand was a wooden pestle.

He allowed a maid-in-waiting to unfasten the expensive silk rope round his waist, and taking it, he strung up his sleeves with it.

"What is this now?" he asked from inside the basket.

"If you laugh all the time, how can I dance? Beat the drum. Ohan, Otoyo, Oshige. Play the samisen. Hurry up! What happened to the song-bird?"

"Aye, aye," said Otsuya, and Takenojo, Tokusai and the waiting women raised their voices to sing a popular song of Gion.

The man in the rice-basket was beating the time with his pestle, and trying to dance a jig at the same time. Evidently he was in a state of extreme exhaustion and intoxication, but some of his movements betrayed the polished fineness of an accomplished artiste.

It was in the main guest-hall of the Sasaya-Kiemon, Fushimi's best tea-house. Bright, luxurious lights turned night into day both above and below stairs.

As the drunken man continued his capers, two samurai walked into the garden without asking permission. They were fierce, hungry-looking Samurai.

They walked with big strides, glancing into every room that overlooked the garden. When they saw the drunken man in the rice basket, they halted.

"Kazuemon," said the first Samurai. "That's him."

Soemon and Kazuemon had been searching for Kuranosuke for half-a-month. They had called at the houses of all their comrades, but nobody seemed to know what had become of Oishi. Now at last they had found their man.

"Stop that nonsense!" roared out Kazuemon in his full voice, leaping into the room from the garden. "There's a limit even to the foolish capers of a drunken sot! All you women, get out!"

Soemon followed, and glancing sharply round the room, walked up to the drunken man and pushed his face close to the basket.

"I am Soemon, Master Oishi. When did you fall into this wretched state? Surely you cannot have failed to hear what the world is saying about you. What a pitiful change!"

Soemon's face was stern, but his eyes were moist with tears. Kazuemon Fuwa had come with the intention of thrashing Oishi, but face to face with the former Chief Retainer, he could not bring himself to lay hands on him. His face was pale and tense, and his shoulders trembled as he stood before Oishi. It was plain that he needed only the slightest provocation to strike Oishi.

"Master Oishi," he said, coming closer. "We cannot talk here. Let's go back to Yamashina."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the man in the rice-basket. "I am not Oishi."

"Eh?"

"Did we make a mistake?"

The man lifted up the basket from his head.

"I am Junai Onodera," he said.

"What?" The two samurai were taken aback. "Master Junai !"

"Did you see my dance?"

"Dance? Do you think we came to see you dance? Master Junai, how can you, even you, sink to all this ?"

"Come, what's the matter with you, Kazuemon and Soemon? What do you mean by coming to this pleasure center with blood-shot eyes and pale faces? That's no way to enjoy Fushimi. You should take lessons from my son Koemon."

"What? Is Koemon also here?" The two samurai could hardly believe their ears.

"And not only Koemon," went on Junai. "Master Naka, Master Sho, Master Suke, Master Tansui are also here."

"Who the devil are Masters Tansui, Suke, and the rest?"

"We don't use primitive names like Junai or Soemon in this civilized place," said Onodera. "Master Sho is Gengo Otaka, Tansui is Sandaiyu Muramatsu, Suke is Sukeimon Tomimori. Shige is myself, and my son is called Hobotan and is very popular with the women."

"Let's go!" Kazuemon shot a glance at his comrade and started to go.

"Wait!" Junai stopped them. "It is not proper that you should go without exchanging sake cups. Hoi! Bring the sake!"

He pushed a sake cup into Kazuemon's hand.

"Master Junai," said Kazuemon.

"What? Why do you look so fierce?"

"Tell Master Oishi for me! We won't see you fellows again!"

"Is that so? All right. I'll tell him your exact words."

"This is the end," ground out Kazuemon from between his teeth, and regardless of the expensive glazed designs on the sake cup, he crushed it between his fingers, and let the pieces drop on the floor.

(To Be Continued)

The Rise of Modern Japan

(Continued from Yesterday)

Komei Tenno passed away in the prime of His life on the eve of the great transformation. His son and successor, Meiji Tenno, born in the year preceding Perry's arrival, was but a youth of 15. With the enthronement of the New Sovereign, all political authority was restored to and concentrated in the Throne, returning to the ancient principles of government established at the time of the founding of the Empire by Jimmu Tenno. This was what is commonly known as the Meiji Restoration. The term Restoration, however, is misleading, for though it is applicable in the sense of restoration of executive powers, there was no dynastic restoration, no interregnum in the monarchy at any time in the whole history of the country.

The great political change that was taking place in Japan was beyond the comprehension of the foreigners who had come since the opening of the ports. In 1867, the year preceding the dawn of the new era, when the Imperialist and Shogunate causes were approaching the climax, Ernest Satow, official interpreter of the British Legation, approached Takamori Saigo, one of the foremost leaders of the new reform, and conveyed to him the information that though France had intentions of supporting the Shogun England was prepared to support the new government. In reply Saigo said, "This is a matter to be handled entirely by ourselves and has nothing whatsoever to do with foreigners," and flatly refused the offer. About the same time, Leon Roches, the French Minister, approached the Shogunate party with an offer to supply warships, arms and gunpowder, but this also was rejected, Yoshinobu Tokugawa replying: "I appreciate the kindness, but the national polity of Japan is different from that of any other country. No matter what the situation, it is impossible for me to challenge the Tenno. That I should relinquish in my time the position bequeathed to me by my ancestors is a matter for which I have no apology, but even if I die I cannot oppose the Throne."

With his resignation as Shogun, Yoshinobu presented Yedo Castle, for over two and a half centuries the headquarters of the Tokugawa regime, to the Throne and went into retirement in Mito, his ancestral fief. When Prince Arisugawa, as representative of the Throne, Lord Sanjo, then the head of the new Meiji Government, and others, were about to leave Kyoto for Yedo to take over the castle, Meiji Tenno issued the instruction that proper respect be shown to the Tokugawa in recognition of their long services to the State. It is clear from this that the Restoration so-called involved no dynastic conflict. From the beginning of the Empire the Throne of a single line of Sovereigns was the center of the State and the Tokugawa were but one of those strong families to whom had been entrusted certain political authority.

This spirit of the Throne can be evidenced in the attitude taken by Meiji Tenno toward the great uprising that took place in the Tohoku (northwestern) district in 1868 when a band of youths, still in their middle teens, started an uprising in defense of the Shogunate out of their sense of feudal allegiance ingrained into them through Bushido and fought to their tragic end against the government forces. Far from showing any harshness toward the rebels, the Sovereign declared that the incident was due to the fact that, owing to his lack of virtue, the way of enlightenment had not yet been established. Only the leaders of the uprising were punished and the chiefs of the clans involved were treated with the greatest magnanimity in atoning for the act. In the spirit of fatherly affection shown by the Sovereign to all of his subjects may we note the fundamental basis for the spirit of loyalty and cooperation with which the Japanese of the new era worked for the advancement of their country.

When the young Meiji Tenno took over the full reigns of government, He was faced with a situation of the most serious portent and a task of unparalled magnitude. The "four seas" which had protected Japan and her people for over 25 centuries was now filled with the warships of many nations. The flags of foreign Powers were flying over many Oriental lands. Japan, the last stronghold of Asiatic independence, had been forced under duress into signing unequal treaties of which the most offensive provisions were the conventional tariff and extraterritorial rights allowed foreign residents. Internally, vast reforms had to be undertaken to adjust the nation to the exigencies of the new times. The whole national fabric had to be remolded and reshaped in order to build up Japan to the point where she could hold her own against the might of the western Powers.

The most significant step towards national reconstruction was taken on April 6, 1868, when Meiji Tenno convoked a brilliant assembly of court nobles and feudal lords and took an oath of fidelity to a charter of five articles before the shrine of His Imperial ancestors. This great compact into which the Sovereign entered with His subjects at the opening of His reign—known as the Charter Oath of Five Articles—pointed the direction in which Japan was to work in the new era. The Five Articles firmly and solemnly stated: first, that all measures of national policy shall be determined by public discussion in a popular assembly to be duly established; second, that all the people, both the governing and the governed, shall unite in their efforts to promote the welfare of the nation; third, that the public offices, civil and military, shall be opened to all, and men even of lower rank shall be encouraged to achieve their several aims without creating any cause for popular discontent; fourth, that all absurd usages of old shall be abandoned and civil life shall be governed by justice and righteousness; and fifth, that knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world for the purpose of strengthening the foundations of the Empire. In studying the later developments of Japan, it is important that we bear in mind the cardinal maxims of the new system as set forth in the Five Articles, for these became the guiding principles of the new era.

Beginning with the abolition of feudal clans and the establishment of the prefectural system in 1871, when the first substantial reorganization of the internal structure was undertaken, Japan proceeded through an uninterrupted period of progress under the enlightened reign of Meiji Tenno. The aims set forth in the Charter oath were gradually fulfilled. The ever-present menace of the western Powers was partially removed when Japan rose as the foremost Oriental Power following her victory in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. The unequal treaties which Japan had been compelled to sign in her period of helplessness against the armed might of the western Powers were gradually revised, restoring national honor and pride.

If the world at the opening of the present century should be compared to a triangle, Asia represented an angle of no more than five or ten degrees. Power in world politics was the monopoly of the western world. But beginning with Japan's rise as a world Power following her victory over Russia in 1905, Asia's angle has been slowly but surely expanding.

The rise of modern Japan has taken place within the mere span of a lifetime and brief though the history is in point of time, it is difficult indeed to discuss all the contributory factors with any degree of completeness in a review of this nature. We shall, therefore, note only the dominant movements and endeavor to find therein those elements of progress which have made of Japan the nation that she now is.

(To Be Continued)

Under the Gateway to the Sensoji Temple

Colorful History of Tokyo Recounted

City Has Had 17 Mayors—Municipality Will Be Replaced by 'Metropolitan' System

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

With the enforcement of the metropolitan system, Tokyo City will slip into history, while the Mayor of Tokyo will be replaced by the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis.

Tokyo has had 17 mayors, including the present mayor, General Ayao Kishimoto, during 19 tenures. Except for the first mayor, Hideo Matsuda, all were (and are) big men of Ministerial calibre. Eight of them were at one time or other actually Ministers of State. They are Yukio Ozaki, Viscount Yoshiro Sakatani, Baron Yoshindo Okuda, Viscount Shimpei Goto, Hidejiro Nagata, Otohiko Ichiki, Ichita Obashi and Keikichi Tanomogi.

The time of Mayors Matsuda (first) and Ozaki (second and third) was the formative stage. The tenures of Mayors Sakatani, Okuda, Tajiri and Goto (Fourth to seventh) marked a period of rapid strides following the Russo-Japanese War.

There was a time when the Seiyukai-Minseito partisan struggle openly influenced the Tokyo city administration. This was particularly the case during the tenures of Mayors Izawa and Nishikubo (tenth and 11th). The feud subsided somewhat during the time of Mayors Horikiri, Nagata and Ushizuka (13th to 15th), only to become intensified later, during the time of Mayors Obashi, Tanomogi and Okubo (16th to 18th). Cries for purging the city administration of "political bosses" were constantly raised. Due to the election reforms following the War of Greater East Asia, however, the Municipal Assembly has become united and General Ayao Kishimoto has been asked in to become the captain of wartime Tokyo.

Brief Sketches Given

Brief sketches of the successive Mayors of Tokyo follow:

Hideo Matsuda (first Mayor): The late Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, the 16th descendant of the Tokugawa family, was asked to accept the post, but he positively refused, and the choice fell upon Mr. Matsuda, then vice-chairman of the Municipal Assembly. He was in office for over five years.

Grappling with onerous problems connected with city administration, he went through all the difficulties of spade-work. He was a struggler for a metropolitan status for Tokyo.

Toru Hoshi, a remarkable figure in those days, made his presence definitely felt as the head of the Liberal Party faction of the Municipal Assembly. Mayor Matsuda with his political ability successfully put this opposing element under control.

Yukio Ozaki (second and third Mayor): Having been in office for nine years and two months with the Russo-Japanese War in between, he set a record of mayoral longevity. Toshio Shimada, former Minister of Agriculture, was chief of the Education Section under Ozaki.

Viscount Yoshiro Sakatani (fourth Mayor): He was accepted as Mayor on the recommendation of the late Viscount Shibusawa. Reputedly a man of character, he was innocent of any ambition to manipulate the Municipal Assembly and quickly retired when the electric light controversy cropped up.

Yoshindo Okuda (fifth Mayor): Immediately upon assuming office, he settled the electric light muddle that had baffled his predecessor. Successful in administration, he was hailed as an able mayor. He died two years later, while in office, and was accorded the honor of a municipal funeral.

Consistently a favorite of the late Prince Hirobumi Ito, he won rapid promotion and filled such posts as Vice-Minister and Minister of Education, Minister of Justice and member of the Privy Council.

Viscount Inajiro Tajiri (sixth Mayor): That Tokyo steered clear of the "rice riots" of 1918 and 1919 which threatened to the capital was due largely to Mayor Tajiri.

Left Forcible Impression

Viscount Shimpei Goto (seventh Mayor): None left so forcible an impression as a "big mayor" than did Count Shimpei Goto, who was asked to take up the onerous task of weathering the storm in the wake of a large-scale scandal involving over 70 and which shook the Municipal Assembly to its foundation and compelled Mayor Tajiri to go.

Already successful in Continental administration as the President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, he was a man of the hour. It took the combined efforts of the late Kei Hara, then Premier, and the late Viscount Shibusawa to talk him into accepting the post.

Assisted by three able deputy-mayors, Hidejiro Nagata, Hiroshi Ikeda and Tamon Maeda, the Count mapped out far-sighted plans. The ¥8,000,000,000 plan, then thought as another of Goto's tall yarns, seems now to be highly illustrative of his foresight.

After being in office for two years and four months, he resigned in favor of first deputy-mayor Nagata and returned to the field of politics.

It was a matter of course that Goto's ideas were fully woven in the program of reconstruction after the great earthquake disaster when he was Minister for Home Affairs.

Hidejiro Nagata (eighth and 14th Mayor): It was he who carried out, in a conservative way, the plans left by his predecessor, Count Goto. Shrewd yet likable, he was invariably successful in controlling the Municipal Assembly and knew when and where to quit.

Later, he became the 14th mayor in successton to Zenjiro Horikiri.

Recommended by Goto

Zeko Nakamura (9th Mayor): When Mayor Nagata resigned owing to the controversy regarding the choice of the Chief of the Municipal Electricity Bureau, the Assembly entreated Count Goto to come out again, but he declined and recommended Mr. Nakamura, who had been the Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway Company under the Count.

Takio Izawa (tenth Mayor): The Minseito having succeeded in its campaign for the overthrow of the Goto clique and the Seiyukai influence in the Municipal Assembly, Izawa was elected as the first mayor with a party background. He had not solicited the choice, however, and, partly because of ill health, retired in four months. Even while in office, he was confined to his villa at Karuizawa, leaving the business entirely to first deputy-mayor Tsurukichi Maruyama.

Hiromichi Nishikubo (11th Mayor): Mr. Izawa's abrupt retirement flabbergasted the Minseito faction in the Municipal Assembly. Being the major faction, and wanting another Minseito man as the mayor, it brought out Mr. Nishikubo. It was during his tenure that the worst political antagonism in the history of the Assembly prevailed. Shoken Katsu, former Minister of Communications, was the first deputy-mayor under him.

Otohiko Ichiki (12th Mayor): While the Municipal Assembly was making much ado about the choice of the next mayor, schemers in both the Seiyukai and Minseito installed Mr. Ichiko, former Minister of Finance, as mayor, to the surprise of the Assembly.

Enlisting the services of Giichi Ono, former Vice-Minister of Finance, he tried to renovate the city's finances, but was prevented by the political struggle and retired.

Zenjiro Horikiri (13th Mayor): When Hidejiro Nagata resigned as the eighth Mayor, Mr. Horikiri was chosen as Acting Mayor. As a young former Government official, he was favorably received by the Assembly then. That was he was now asked in as the 13th Mayor. Disgusted with internal dissensions, however, he went out in a year or so. Hisatada Hirose, former Minister of Public Welfare, was the third deputy under him.

Torataro Ushizuka (15th Mayor): He was the only Mayor, since the revision of the Municipal Administration Regulations in 1911, to serve the full tenure. Defying pin-prickings by the Assembly, he resolutely carried out his policies.

Among his creditable achievements are the purchase of the Tamagawa water-supply system, the amalgamation of the foodstuff wholesale companies, the building of the reservoir at Ogochi, the renovation of the city's finances through an increase in taxation, etc. To him is also due the Chokai (block associations). He was an ardent advocate of the enforcement of the metropolitan system.

Ichita Kobashi (16th Mayor) and Keikichi Tanomogi (17th Mayor) died of illness after being in office for a short time.

Tomejiro Okubo (18th Mayor): Quite a number of pending questions, such as the opening of Tokyo port, the reorganization of the traffic systems, etc. were settled one after another in rapid succession during his tenure. This was his luck. Although derisively called a "small mayor," he did his work well.

General Ayao Kishimoto (19th and present Mayor): "Tokyo as the center of Greater East Asia should have a fitting mayor, a big man." With this Mayor Okubo voluntarily retired. In came General Kishimoto. Immediately his influence was felt. He reduced the number of deputy-mayors from the traditional three to two, and appointed Mr. Omura, a former Home Office official of recognized ability, and Mr. Kawai, an economic expert, as administrative and economic deputy-mayors, respectively. He has the confidence of the citizens, and is a fitting Mayor to see the glorious end of Tokyo City which is soon to be reborn as the great Metropolis of Tokyo.

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For Those Who Want to Know
Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY
JAPAN
A Review of East Asiatic Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
FEBRUARY NUMBER

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A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461
¥1 Per Copy

Now On Sale At:
Nippon Times offices in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, Maruzen and branches, Imperial Hotel, Kyobunkwan, Dai-Iti Hotel, Sanseido, Mitsukoshi, Yoshikawa

FREIGHTAGE REDUCED FOR IMPORTANT ORES

Railways Ministry Announces Cut From April 1 to Facilitate Upped Production

A substantial reduction of freightage for important ores beginning April 1 has been decided upon by the Railways Ministry in order to facilitate the production of such ores, it was announced by the authorities Monday afternoon.

A reduction on the freightage on important ores was decided upon in October, 1939 for the first time in recent years. The Ordinance in this connection was revised in April last year when the reduction was made applicable to more ores.

The present revision, says the Nippon Sangyo, involves several practical measures, such as the establishment of different reduced rates for different kinds of ores in accordance with their importance, difficulty of mining, present conditions of production and other circumstances under which the ores in question are being produced, and the engagement of the services of the Mines Control Association in specifying the railway stations to be used by different mines in sending their ores, and other measures to facilitate the development of the mining industries in question.

Ores Benefiting

The kinds of ores qualified for the special rates of freightage decided upon in the present revisions are copper, iron, zinc, antimony, chrome, manganese, nickel, cobalt, mercury, molybdenum, vanadium, titanium, magnesium, sulphides, aluminum, and sulphur. These ores, after April 1 will be transported from the stations to be specified by the Mines Control Association for respective mines by the following methods:

1. The metals and ores to be handled at the reduced rates of freightage are to be shipped in the name of the Mines Control Association.

2. The delivery and shipping stations shall be specified for respective mines in order to facilitate the transportation of the ores and metals in view.

3. The reduction of rates will be extended to every ton of metal or ore shipped unlike in the past when reduction of rates was only given to quantites above a certain basic quantity specified for each mine.

4. The freightage is to be paid at the end of each month, and the rebate will be paid to the Mines Control Association.

5. The Mines Control Association, in accordance with the instructions of the Railways Ministry, is to distribute the amount rebated from the Railways Ministry among the different mines in consideration of the relative importance of the ores and metals produced by those mines.

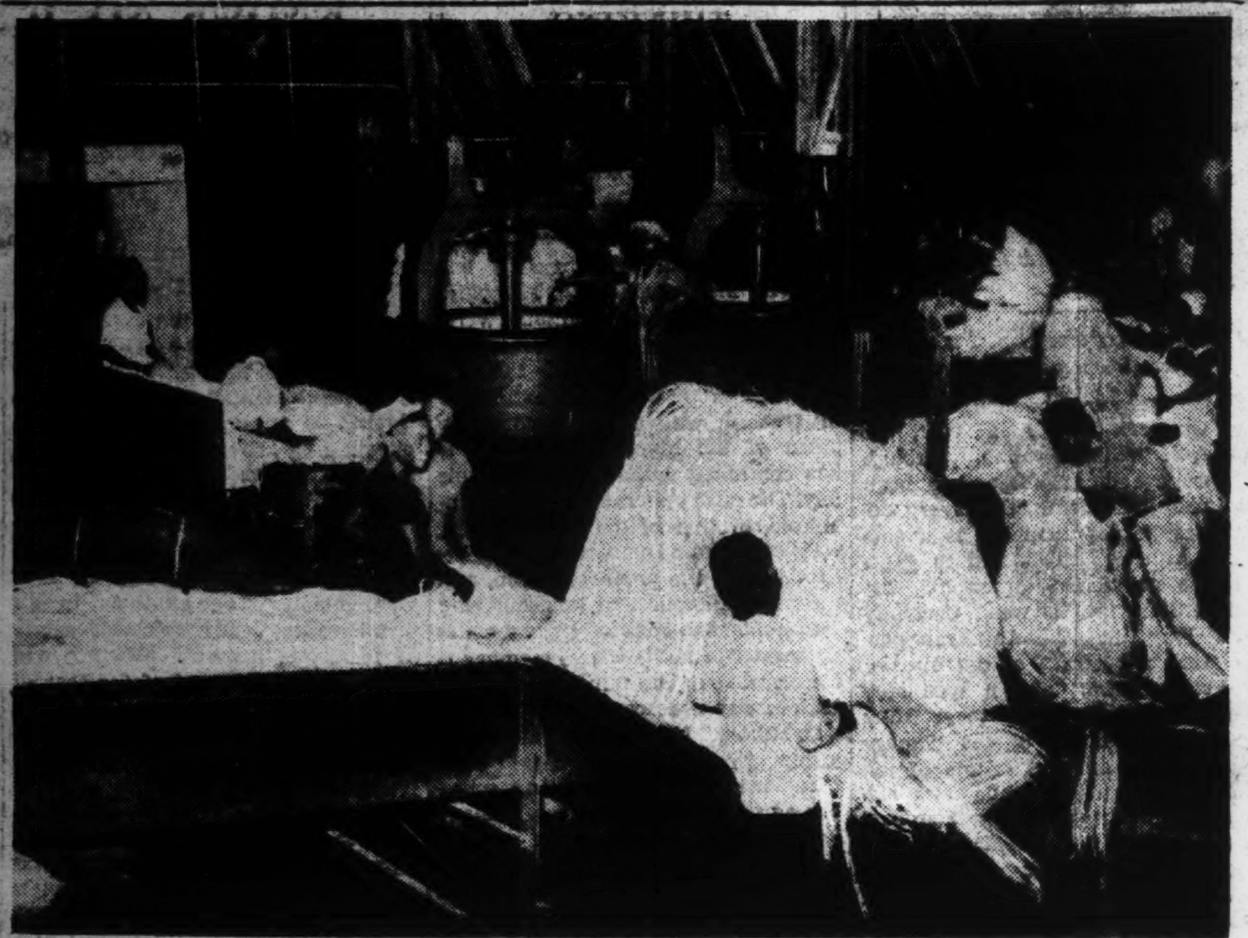
LIST OF OFFICERS GIVEN FOR NEW TEIKOKU BANK

Akashi to Head Financial Institution Opening for Business in April

Members of the Board of Directors of the Teikoku Bank which is to start activities from April 1 next have been announced as follows, says the Nippon Sangyo:

President:
Teruo Akashi (President of the Daiichi Bank).
Director:
Jushiro Bandai (President of the Mitsui Bank).
Managing Directors:
Cho Matsui (Director of the Mitsui Bank).
Shujiro Sasaki (Vice-President of the Daiichi Bank).
Shozo Kohira (Director of the Daiichi Bank).
Totaro Onoye (Director of the Daiichi Bank).
Shin Akiyama (Director of the Mitsui Bank).
Chisho Oya (Director of the Mitsui Bank).
Directors:
Seiji Soshizaki (Director of the Daiichi Bank).
Kenji Kamijo (Director of the Daiichi Bank, and Manager of the Osaka Branch of same).
Kunitsugu Yazaki (Director of the Daiichi Bank and Chief of the Business Department of same).
Masataka Ogino (Director of the Daiichi Bank and Manager of the Kobe Branch of same).
Takeo Miyamoto (Director of the Daiichi Bank and Manager of the Kyoto Branch of same).
Mikitake Ishikawa (Chief of the Business Department of the Mitsui Bank).
Keizo Noro (Chief of the Investigation Department of the Mitsui Bank).
Zengo Kobayashi (Chief of the Internal Department of the Mitsui Bank).
Standing Auditor:
Katsumi Iriye (Chief of the Mitsui Bank and Manager of the Kobe Branch of same).
Auditor:
Tadaharu Mukai (Director of the Mitsui Bank).

Hemp-Processing in Java



A sisal hemp mill somewhere in the western part of Java. In collecting this fiber the leaves are cut off at the base, the spine at the top end removed, and the leaves carried in bundles to the machines. Here two scraping wheels remove the softer parts from the fiber of the leaves. The fiber is yellowish-white, straight, smooth and clean, and a valuable cordage fiber second only to manila hemp in strength.

Fresh-Water Fish Culture Is Pushed In Philippines to Boost Food Output

In view of the extensive, fishing grounds along the coast of the sea-girt Philippines, it hardly needs be emphasized that much importance is attached to the fishing industries in these areas in connection with the desired solidification of the war-time economic machinery of the Southern Regions.

It is from this viewpoint that the Japanese authorities in the Philippines are now going ahead with their schedule to popularize the culture of fresh water fishes on land, side by side with the positive development of maritime fishing, reports a dispatch of the Nippon Sangyo correspondent in Manila.

"Briefly surveying the history of the fishing industries in the Philippine archipelago," said the dispatch, "it is understood that Japanese fishermen held a leading influence in the local water till the current War of Greater East Asia broke out in 1941.

"As a matter of fact, the hauls made by Japanese fishermen constituted 80 per cent or so of the total volume of fishes caught there. Prior to the current war, the Japanese fishermen residing along Manila Bay and its neighborhood totalled around 1,500, and the capital invested by a number of Japanese enterprises in connection with these fishing industries in these areas amounted to several million pesos.

Handicaps Revealed

"Over the vast stretches of waters along the coastline of the Philippines there are caught a large variety and quantity of fishes. For all the abundant maritime resources locally obtainable, however, the fishing trade of the Japanese emigrants was not a little handicapped by the following circumstances:

(1) Oppressive measures legally enforced on Japanese interests by the Philippine Government.

(2) Primitive and infantile conditions of fishing industries on the part of the native fishing community, there being no bodies engaged in deep sea fishing.

(3) Supplies in the Philippines of preserved fish shipped from the United States.

"Thus, it is the fishing industry in the Philippines remains yet to be developed to a remarkable extent.

"Prior to the current war, there were approximatoly 160 fishing boats including 41 owned by Japanese interests. With a fleet of as many boats, it is very easy to realize an annual haul exceeding the pre-war level of 24,000,000 tons. The Japanese authorities are bending their efforts for the replenishment of the fleet of fishing boats so as to satisfy the demand for fish in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Equally prospective is the culture of fresh water fishes on land for which there is no need of operating fishing boats. Formerly the old Philippines Government was interested in this enterprise. The fact was, the authorities successfully transplanted some fresh water fishes from Java, and even demonstrated the marked growth of oysters along Bacoor Bay in Cavite Province. There is every reason for Japanese experts to extend their guidance for a signal promotion in the culture of fresh water fishes in the Philippines.

Fish Culture Promising

"The pools now existing in the Philippines for the culture of fresh water fishes total approximately 60,000 hectares in area, including 42,000 hectares in and around Manila, 7,000 hectares in Capiz and 9,000 hectares in the neighborhood of Iloilo.

"Prior to the fall of Bataan Peninsula last year, the transportation of the young fishes was more or less interferred with. With this handicap now completely eradicated, it is expected that the young will be smoothly liberated into the pools about next April and May. There is no room for doubt, therefore, as to the steady growth of these fishes till they are caught next autumn.

"The geographic conditions in the Philippines are ideal for the culture of fresh water fishes. There are tracts of land best suited for this purpose totalling 380,000 hectares. But one-third of this total area is sufficient to realize twice the amount of the pre-war level. Food, too, is locally obtainable in large quantities, for rice-bran as well as copra meat is the favorite food of fresh water fishes.

"If either of the two is properly supplied, the amount of fresh-water fish will treble the pre-war level which were mainly realized by natural feeding in the pools. It is estimated that the pre-war amount fresh water fishes in the Philippines totalled 25,000,000, whereas the Japanese experts are now working on a program to increase it by six times or so in the near future.

Anglo-Saxon Policy Knows No Justice

(Continued from Page 6)

this holds true especially in China. In the course of her long history, England has grabbed all she could grab, and checked all those to be checked and has finally reached her present state of senility. But with the Second World War and the War of Greater East Asia, her numberless international crimes have been exposed, and the rod of chastisement has at last fallen on her.

Indeed, both America and England's unscrupulous and insolent foreign policies have been the object of hate, and it was the realization that they were proving the greatest obstacles to the happiness of all mankind that the present war was provoked.

Abominable Features Pointed Out

Here, I would like to present a simplified outline of the abominable features of the American and English foreign policies.

(1) Founded upon utterly selfish and utilitarian grounds, and with their ultra-materialistic Mammon worship, there is nothing refined or sublime in their ideas and actions, for they are a national group concerned only with the mercantile interests and idea of profit, thinking only in terms of immediate acquisition of wealth and the satisfaction of their own greed.

(2) They feel they have every right to sacrifice other races and nations for their own selfish end, and though loudly advocating co-existence and prosperity of mankind, they, in reality, are carrying out a foreign policy which does injustice to such an ideal.

(3) Their sole belief is in the supremacy of power. Compared to Japan's magnanimous action, it is small wonder that the peoples who have come into contact with the Anglo-American double-faced policy should rise resolutely against it.

(4) There is insufficient space to present all the examples of the ways in which America and Britain, with their conception of superiority have interfered with the peaceful development of other countries and peoples, treating all with haughty arrogance and contempt. Such an attitude would certainly not be permanently tolerated.

Thus, in Anglo-American foreign policy, there is no justice, no ethics, but only oppression, monopoly, and injustice, and their propaganda of co-existence was only the forerunner of their own decline. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the day when they shall be buried in the grave which they have dug for themselves.

(End)

BUSINESS MODERATE IN YOKOHAMA SILKS

Raw Silk Manufacturing Company Due by the Time of Spring Cocoon Season

Special to the Nippon Times'

YOKOHAMA, March 23.—Moderate business continued to be done on the spot raw silk market at prices supported last week. White 20/22 deniers, grade D closed at ¥1,675. On the futures market, transactions remained little. "All outstanding transactions are to be settled by this month-end, with which the market is expected to be closed for the raw silk business at least. The total outstanding transactions are estimated at 1,215 bales.

In reeling for the spring season, chief attention is said to be still given to the making of export test silk, while the production of home use test silk is making poor progress, the former being higher by ¥230 to ¥250 than the latter. The projected raw silk manufacturing company will soon have the first meeting of the projectors, so that it will be established by the arrival of the spring cocoon season, with all reelers, short silk fiber manufacturers and silkworm egg producers joining it. A question to be considered after the establishment will be the payment of the money in mutual aid to those joining the company. This payment is estimated at ¥200,000,000, in total which will be paid in five yearly instalments.

The projected company has the mission of rationalizing the silk reeling industry. At the same time, it will have to contribute to the increased production of cocoons, in which its close cooperation with the Japan Raw Silk Control Company is thought necessary.

Re-Adjustment Necessary

The establishment of the company must be accompanied by a re-adjustment of the distribution system of raw silk, and how it will be re-adjusted is another question of interest. In this connection, the most important problem would be that of the export commission trade in Yokohama and Kobe, for which an official decision is awaited.

There are more than 8,000 hand-reel and dupion silk manufacturers in Japan, who are not joining the projected raw silk manufacturing company, and their future action in view of the new situation has been watched with interest. It is now reported that the central organization of national dupion silk manufacturers has recently nearly decided to readjust their guilds and to incorporate them into a joint-stock company, subject to the approval of an extraordinary general meeting of their members to be held on March 23. The guilds of national hand-reel silk manufacturers are said to be following the same step.

How to insure the sufficient supply of textiles for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a question, which is considered so important for the pursuance of a protracted war that the textile industry must be recognized as one indispensable for national defense just as the heavy chemical industry is. With this, the present national textile policy would have to be considerably changed. Every kind of fiber has characteristics as wearing material and may hold an important position in the textile industry feeding the southern regions, but a certain period of time would be necessary for increasing the production of raw cotton, hemp, flax, wool and others sufficiently for the purpose.

The only fibers suitable at present for the purpose are thought to be rayon and staple fiber; for both can be produced in great quantity at the cheapest cost by the use of the domestic pulp resources. Recently, they have been improved so much in quality as to match other textiles, and their industrial equipment and techniques are so perfect as to meet a larger portion of the demand from the southern regions.

BURMESE EXPANDING ECONOMIC STRENGTH

Efforts Being Concentrated on Increased Production of Rice, Cotton and Others

The Burmese were once believed in Japan to be of contentious disposition with a natural aversion to hard work. Today, however, they are as diligent as any belligerent nation in the present great war. Visitors to fighting Burma, says the Mainichi, will be unable to believe that any of the Burmese were given to indolence in any measure.

Burma lies in the fighting zone at present. The economic construction of the country, therefore, must be conducted simultaneously with the military operations, which by no means is an easy task. Under the well-directed guidance of the Burmese Administrative Council, however, the native people there are splendidly executing their duties toward their own country as well as toward Japan which as repeatedly announced by Mr. Ba Maw, is regarded as the nucleus of Greater East Asia.

At present, the efforts of the Burmese are concentrated on the expansion of the economic strength of their country. Among the others, they are striving to increase the production of rice which is the heading product of the country. The paddy fields in Burma occupy two thirds of the total area of the country, and the rice crop is harvested in all seasons of the year. The "winter rice" which is produced in the delta of the Irrawaddy River covers 85 per cent of the total rice production of the country. The winter rice is sown in June or July and harvested in December or January. In spite of the fact that the native people following a primitive method of cultivation, the annual production of rice in the country amounts to about 6,000,000 tons, of which in pre-war days, about 1,300,000 tons were being exported to India, and a substantial quantity each to Ceylon, Europe, and Malai, the total export of rice amounting to about 3,400,000 tons a year.

To Play Big Role

The important role Burmese rice is expected to play in the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is quite obvious. Thanks to the extraordinary efforts exercised by the Burmese peasants under the guidance of the Administrative Council under Mr. Ba Maw, the farming industry of the country has been affected in no way. Especially, the high price promised by the Japanese military authorities there for native rice is facilitating increased rice production.

The cotton growers in Burma are now receiving every facility and encouragement both from their own administrative council and the Japanese military authorities, who have promised them the payment of a much higher price than that paid by the Britishers in pre-war days.

The live-stock farming of Burma is also undergoing a fundamental change under the guidance of the Japanese experts, who are encouraging the production of leather, the raising of sheep, goats, and deer in addition to the breeding of cows. The days are fast approaching when Burma will find itself a producing center of fine leather as well as mutton, beef, and other kinds of meat.

The lumber industry of Burma also has a bright future. Especially, teak has an immense demand throughout the Co-Prosperity sphere as a shipbuilding material. Meanwhile the mineral wealth of Burma is now stepping into the limelight under the protection of the Japanese military authorities. The time will come before long when the mining industry of Burma will considerably facilitate the economic construction of Greater East Asia.

ECONOMIC ADVANCE OF BURMA

Various Shortcomings of Prewar Days Being Rapidly Rectified in Efficient Hands of New Regime; Agriculture, Fisheries Promising

Successfully overcoming all difficulties in its path, the economic rehabilitation and construction of Burma have been making steady headway. A Domei dispatch from Rangoon makes a survey of the situation.

In agricultural lines, plans for the complete self-supply of provisions recently drafted are being carried into effect one by one, and already at present the territory is almost self-sufficient not only in rice but also in salt, sugar, table oil and the like, which used to be supplied from other regions in prewar days. Although the country is essentially a "have" nation in point of food resources, their distribution has been rather uneven, but this shortcoming is fast being rectified by the excellent measures being taken.

The rice crop for the rice year of 1942-3 have left a considerable surplus over and above the volume of domestic consumption. The Government has already completed the purchase of the new crop required for home consumption. The price offered by the Government for unhulled rice is 102 rupees on an average for 100 baskets (approximately one ton in hulled rice), which is approximately the same as the quotation obtaining in prewar days, while the highest grade is fetching as much as 110 rupees. The Goverment reportedly intends to buy up all the surplus crop as well.

It was first considered that only a half crop was possible for the year of 1941-2 due to the ravages of war, but subsequent investigation revealed that the actual yield amounted to 70 per cent of the original estimate. This contributes by so much to the increase of export capacity for the current year.

On account of the great humidity, it is impossible to preserve fish in its raw state, and at present large quantities of salted and dried fish are produced and supplied to the forefront or consumed at home. In former days Britain made no effort to develop aquatic resources in which Burma is very rich; particularly both sea-fish and fresh-water fish are inexhaustible and their meat quite tasty. Much, therefore, is expected of the aquatic products industry in Burma in the future under the excellent technical guidance of Japanese experts.

Self-Sufficiency Attained

As regards daily necessaries, already a state of self-sufficiency has been attained in most cases. At present the supply of clothing material is obtained by utilizing looms numbering from 250,000 to 300,000 formerly used in weaving "lungi" as a side job in farming villages, the Burmese cotton being used in making yarn. This condition is only temporary, necessitated by the destruction of spinning-mills at various places in Burma at the hands of the enemy, and it is expected that commencing June, through the utilization of idle equipment in Japan, at least double the output during prewar days will be possible.

In the direction of stock-farming, investigation conducted by our authorities has revealed that Burma at present has 10,000,000 head of cattle. When they are properly adjusted they will play an important role in furnishing Japan with an abundant supply of cowhide which is an important war material. There are also definite prospects of supplying the southern sphere with all the requirements for colts within the next few years, and the plans are accordingly steadily going forward.

The Administrative Council of Burma under the Japanese Military Administration has been working on a budget of 25,000,000 rupees for the latter half of 1942, and in the meantime, the results of tax-collection have been more satisfactory than anticipated. The collection of consumption-taxes and fishery lot taxes are yielding particularly good results followed by land and income taxes. On other other hand, various undertakings put in hand by the Administrative Council have been making steady progress, such as public works and improvement of sanitary arrangement. It is expected that the budget of the Administrative Council for the current fiscal year will be increased to about four times that for the latter half of last year.

Six Agencies Opened

In financial quarters, since the opening of the branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank at Rangoon, six agencies have already been opened at different places and are exerting their best efforts, in collaboration with the Southern Development Bank, for the revival of the financial agencies once demolished by the enemy. On December 7 of last year, the People's Bank of Burma was also opened. The absorption of deposits has been so satisfactory that it contributes greatly toward preventing any possibility of inflation.

Due to Japan's decision to recognize the independence of Burma in the course of this year as the fruit of the latter's cooperation with our country, various important problems surrounding the establishment of the basis for independence have come up in the limelight of discussion in Burmese political circles. Among the rest, there is the question of establishing a bank of issue of a currency for Burma as an independent state within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and its materialization is looked forward to by the people at large with very much expectation.

BEARS ARE ACTIVE TO GARNER PROFIT

Tendency on Stock Market To Mark Time Pending Better Visibility

The Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to witness a sluggish scene yesterday, it being evident that traders marked time in the hope of profitable bidding on a scale down.

In the long-term section, Tokyo Rayon continuously slipped ¥1.30 by reason of a noticeable amount of profit-taking liquidations. Simultaneously Japan Gunpowder and Toyo Hemp Industrial fractionally eased.

The short-term section was as stagnant as ever, while the spot market was comparatively weak. Chosen Hydro-Electric Power and Ashikaga Cotton Spinning softened ¥1.20 and ¥1.00 respectively.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.2	—	125.7
Nisshin Spinning (50)	83.9	—	85.0
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	70.7	71.6	—
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	70.0	70.0	71.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.3	101.5	101.0
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.9	77.6	67.0
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.5	83.7	83.1
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.0	72.4	72.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.1	93.1	92.0
O. S. K. (50)	83.0	83.8	84.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	70.0	—	—
Nissan Steamship (50)	66.3	67.0	67.1
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.4	86.5	85.3
Ishihara Ind (50)	65.7	66.1	65.9
Third Section			
Oriental Dev. (50)	63.2	—	63.9
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	111.7	112.5	112.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	142.7	142.1	142.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.1	—	65.1
Japan Beer (50)	95.9	—	—
Tropical Ind (42½)	41.0	—	—
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	—	45.9	46.7
Asahi Glass (50)	96.0	95.9	95.7
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.0	—	101.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	93.1	92.8	92.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	86.2	6.6	6.2	86.5
N. Y. K. new	78.3	8.4	8.3	78.2
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	94.7	5.0	4.7	94.9
Kanebo Spin, new	—	74.9	4.6	74.9
Teikoku Rayon, new	70.5	1.0	0.5	70.8
Hitachi Iron Works	92.5	2.5	2.2	92.5
Osaka Exch. new	43.0	3.0	2.8	—
Japan Oil	68.4	8.6	8.3	68.6
Japan Steel Tube	73.5	3.5	3.3	73.3
S. M. R.	—	75.1	5.0	—
N. Y. K. old	92.6	2.6	2.4	—
Hokkaido Coal	72.9	2.9	2.8	72.8
Kanebo Spin. old	127.8	7.8	7.6	127.6
Toyo Rayon, new	57.6	7.6	7.1	57.1
Kokura Iron Works	54.5	4.5	4.5	—
Japan Beer, new	46.0	6.0	6.0	46.0
Japan Sugar, new	65.5	5.5	5.2	—
Ensuiko Sugar	—	63.8	3.8	—
Japan Mining	61.3	1.3	1.3	—
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.0	2.0	1.9	—

To Up Cotton Acreage

BUCHAREST.—After large-scale tests for the planting of cotton in southern Bessarabia had proved successful, the agricultural department of the provincial government has decided to increase the acreage of cotton plantations from 150 hectares to 4,150 hectares.

Bill Clearings

March 23
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	339,234	149,780
Balance	90,170	24,427

KNAPSACK for a small school child, genuine leather, slightly damaged. Box 454, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	86.50	−0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.30	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.90	+0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	100.15	Same

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Hongkong
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Malai
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Sumatra
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Djawa
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Manila.
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Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI, GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
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KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1943

Future World Organization

One of the most pathetic lessons the Anglo-American war leaders must have learned from the current unprecedented holocaust is that their traditional mental and psychological pattern needs complete recasting. Nothing could be more pitiful than this belated realization on the part of these self-centered people, the self-invited victims of a stupid superiority complex, that international relationships cannot always be disposed of at their pleasure and that they are no longer in a position to exploit, to discriminate, to deceive, and to oppress other peoples in order to satisfy their insatiable greed for money and more money, for power and more power, and for vain glories and counterfeit prestige.

Clear indications of this forced realization are easily discernible in the various official and semi-official utterances emanating from Washington and London. Day after day and week after week the Anglo-American war leaders are flooding the world with a deluge of propaganda especially with regard to the war aims of the anti-Axis Powers and their plans for the restoration, maintenance and promotion of lasting international peace and for the reconstruction of a post-war world "free from fear and want." Inasmuch as these badly disillusioned Anglo-American spokesmen are highly experienced expert manipulators of world affairs and clever observers of human psychology, the psychology of oppressors as well as the oppressed, they can offer very plausible plans for a better future world without the slightest effort on their part.

On February 24 Herbert Morrison, the British Home Secretary, in a speech on the subject of the reconstruction of a post-war world declared that the creation of a genuinely representative world political association would be an imperative necessity for the solution of world problems. Turning to the role of Britain in this international association of nations, Morrison asserted that Britain "must be a link between Europe and the world" for the following reasons: first, Britain is the oldest and politically the most experienced of all those nations which are to become members of the said association; second, the ties of geography have made Britain a part of Europe much more closely than ever in these days of aircraft; and third, by virtue of a common language and similar institutions Britain's intimate relations with the United States make her far more than European. Then he made a passing remark that Britain might be able to play a part in developing and cementing friendly relations with her ally, the Soviet Union.

Two days after the British Home Secretary delivered this address, the American Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles also reminded his audience at Toronto, Canada, of the vital importance of creating some effective form of international organization as a means of attaining the objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter. Both the British Home Secretary and the American Undersecretary of State and their official colleagues assert that such a world political organization must possess an international police force powerful enough to prevent the recurrence of world upheaval and to achieve its agreed purposes.

Undoubtedly to a casual observer these utterances may seem to be a logical product of the ruler-minded superiority complex of the Anglo-American war leaders. However the fact remains that these idealistic statements are nothing other than a smoke-screen designed by these leaders to camouflage their own deep disillusionment, helplessness, and utter impotence in coping with the radically changed world situation so decidedly unfavorable for them. The same casual observer may also take these sugar-coated utterances as an indication that Anglo-American officialdom is in complete agreement on plans for the reconstruction of a post-war world and that the British and American war leaders have already discovered a formula for the preservation of world peace. Nothing could be farther from the truth than that. As a matter of fact such agreement cannot be conceived of in the light of the ever-increasing and never-ceasing clash of interests between Britain and America.

In this connection it would be of interest to note the representative views of influential American publicists and economists whose approach to the post-war world problems is far more realistic than that of the professional official spokesmen at London and Washington. It is the consensus of their opinion that the end of the present holocaust will inevitably bring the danger of extreme economic nationalism as was the case after the first World War, and that the creation of a mere association of nations similar to the now defunct League of Nations cannot insure peace. Accordingly they contend that any form of international political organization will be utterly useless without effective economic collaboration and a drastic modification of economic nationalism. They predict also that in the post-war world China will need technical guidance and capital for at least a generation, that the Soviet Union will be handicapped because one-third of her territory has been overrun, and that Britain's economic position will be seriously weakened, thus obliging the United States to bear the whole burden of economic reconstruction and rehabilitation.

At this juncture one should not overlook the following points: In the first place it is already an accomplished fact, as far as these American observers of international economic and political problems are concerned, that the current war will completely deprive Britain of her influence and prestige in the post-war world and that together with the Chungking regime and the Soviet Union, Britain will be left at the mercy of Uncle Sam. In the second place the British Home Secretary's assertion that Britain must be a connecting link between Europe and the rest of the world because Britain is the oldest and politically the most experienced of all the nations which are to become members of the said international organization, is a virtual defiance of the prevailing American views referred to. In the third place the British Home Secretary made no specific reference regarding China but said that Britain might be able to play a part in developing amicable relations with the Soviet Union.

In the midst of these conflicting self centered views of America and Britain, it is no wonder that the small nations within the anti-Axis camp are becoming increasingly suspicious of their Anglo-American masters despite the latter's sugar-coated promises of wonderful rewards after the present war. These small nations still remember their helpless position in the Anglo-French dominated League of Nations and they have no illusion but that whatever form the much discussed international association may take, it will be placed under the powerful control of America with Britain as her subsidiary ally or partner.

In the light of these sheer realities, it is quite significant to note the recent assertion of Chungking's Minister for Information to the effect that the structure of the future peace organization must be established before the present war is ended, and that both the victor and the vanquished nations should be allowed to participate in the organization on an equal footing so as to eliminate the possibility of a few nations enjoying a monopolistic control over the association.

No nation, great or small, is unaware by this time of the inordinate ambition of the Anglo-American war leaders to attain monopolistic domination over the rest of the world. Their apparent enthusiasm in creating some form of political association of nations emanates from such selfish ambition and not from any genuine interest in the peace of the world. As the United States was highly suspicious of her European allies during and after the first World War, particularly regarding the League of Nations, so all other members of the anti-Axis camp are now equally suspicious of the motives of the United States and Britain. Under such circumstances, can any one conceive of these two Powers creating any association of nations really worthy of its name?

A Year Ago Today

March 24, 1942

For days in succession since March 17, Imperial Navy Air Units flew over the northern part of the mainland of Australia, New Guinea Island, the Solomon Islands, the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Islands, bombed enemy points of strategic importance and destroyed military establishments at these points. The principal key points bombed are as follows: Port Darwin, Derby, Broome, Wyndham, Horn Island (Australia), Port Moresby (New Guinea), Tulagi (Solomon Islands) and Port Blair (Andaman Islands), announced a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Completely panic-stricken by the intensified Japanese air raids in the northern coast of Australia, the inhabitants in this region, including Port Moresby, the Bay of Papua, Port Darwin, Broome, and Wyndham are fleeing to the southeastern coast in large numbers.

* * *

In the largest air raid so far carried out in the Philippines, Japanese Army and Navy aircraft today blasted Corregidor Island, raining a hail of bombs upon United States and Philippine remnants cornered on the island fortress. Corregidor Island was completely enveloped in smoke as the Japanese bombers blasted enemy positions and silenced anti-aircraft batteries.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Liberation of Asia

(From the Greater Asia, Rangoon)

With the European War spreading into the East and involving Nippon in the beginning of December 1941, a golden opportunity has been created for subject races in East Asia to make a bid for freedom and throw off the shackles of age-long alien rule imposed upon them, principally by Britain and America and in a lesser degree by other European Powers. These subject peoples in East Asia should regard Nippon's forced entry into war as a God-send, for without Japanese intervention, the subject countries of East Asia would have continued to be under foreign domination for an indefinite length of time. Therefore, these subject countries should feel immensely grateful to Nippon for taking upon itself the onerous task of ridding them of perpetual bondage and thus allowing them to enjoy freedom and prosperity.

Of course, under war conditions which still exist in some of these liberated countries, the peoples of these regions may not be enjoying the benefits of freedom and prosperity to the fullest extent possible, yet it cannot be denied that conditions have vastly changed with the advent of the evil influences represented by Britain and America. In most of these liberated countries peace and prosperity reign supreme and the peoples of these regions are cooperating whole-heartedly with the Japanese on a footing of equality in the task of reconstruction, necessitated by wanton destruction wrought by Brittain and America on their flight before the entry of the superior Nipponese forces.

One noticeable change that has occurred with the advent of the Japanese is the feeling of equality which every one residing in the liberated East Asia enjoys. In fact the relationship between the liberted and the liberator is not that of a slave and master as in the old regime, but that of brothers. And that is the reason why contentment and security reign supreme in the liberated regions. Racial discrimination which existed under Anglo-American rule is now a thing of the past. And we see both Japanese and the liberated peoples mixing freely and whole-heartedly cooperating in zealously guarding the newly acquired freedom.

Should Cooperate

To consolidate their position and safeguard their entity and freedom, the countries of East Asia should not remain mere passive onlookers, but actively cooperate with Nippon to the fullest extent possible in bringing about the New Order by establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Nippon as the originator of this idea of a co-prosperity sphere in East Asia constituting all countries in that region is the fittest country to assume leadership for more than one reason. Nippon has proved beyond a shadow of doubt its superiority in fighting strength by inflicting a smashing defeat, single-handed, not only on world's two leading Powers but also on their allies; and this in an unbelievably short space of time which has left the whole world wondering. Another strong reason for Nippon assuming the leadership in the establishment of a mutual Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia is that Nippon has no territorial ambition or desire to dominate these regions in East Asia, as has been repeatedly stated by Prime Minister Tojo and other responsible Japanese leaders.

It is a happy sign of the times that Burma so soon after her liberation from British bondage is going to be created an independent state in the course of this year. This has been announced the other day by Prime Minister Tojo. The Burmese Government and the people of Burma are rightly jubilant over this announcement, as is apparent from the statement issued by Mr. Ba Maw, the Prime Minister of the Burmese Government and universal rejoicing by the Burmans. Burma should feel doubly grateful to Nippon for her freedom from foreign yoke. She should extend her whole-hearted cooperation to Nippon in carrying out successfully the task of liberating East Asia and creating a mutual Co-Prosperity Sphere.

India has long been struggling to be free from British yoke and even today she is openly carrying on her non-violent revolt, in spite of Anglo-American attempt to suppress it by force. From all accounts the people of India still appear to be unwavering in their iron determination to achieve freedom and their object is expected to be realized in the near future. But the achievement of India's freedom and the liberation of the remaining part of China from Anglo-American domination will mean the liberation of East Asia only. Our aim is much wider in scope than this. It is the liberation of Asia from the evil influences of Britain and America, who still hold some countries in the Middle East under their tutelage. And we should not rest content until the whole of Asia is rid of these enemies of peace and progress and prosperity; or in other words until Asia is made safe for Asiatics. Therefore, Asiatics fight on until Asia is our own.

Misleading the U.S. Public

(From the Hongkong News)

From the very commencement of the Greater East Asia War, the Roosevelt administration, through its propaganda machine, has been minimizing all losses, and every defeat has been played up as a success. Although the world in general was not fooled, apparently the United States public was. Certainly for a long time, the American people were not aware of the disaster at Pearl Harbor; and it was only last December that they fully realized the extent of the damage done by the intrepid sailors of the special submarine flotilla and airmen who destroyed the greater part of the vaunted U.S. Pacific Fleet and totally immobilized it. Again in the more recent battles off the Solomon Islands, the resounding defeats sustained by American naval units were announced as victories. The duplicity of the Roosevelt administration was exposed when the U.S. Navy Department, bit by bit, was compelled to admit ship losses which months before had been revealed by Imperial Headquarters' announcements.

At long last, however, the American public is beginning to realize that it has been and is still being misled by its Government. Survivors of American disasters in the Pacific have returned to the country and have complained bitterly of the unjustified optimistic releases by the U.S. Navy Department which created the impression that all was proceeding well in the war against Japan.

Japan Has Won War

Congressman Melvin Maas, who returned from active service in the South Pacific, and took part in the battle of the Solomons on August 8 last year is one of them. Maas is a Captain in the U.S. Navy and, presumably, knows what he is talking about. In a broadcast talk the other day, he admitted that Japan has won the war. His comment on the communiques issued by Washington is enlightening. He says: "Misrepresentation of facts was not to deny valuable information to the Japanese but to fool Americans and thereby give a false sense of optimism." He goes further to say: "Maybe the officials in Washington conceal or twist the truth out of fear of the effect on public morale. A possible motive for this policy of mishandling facts is to keep from stirring up the people and Congress in fear that the people, through Congress, might force some reform in the executive bureaus."

Another instance of the American Government's attempt to befuddle the U.S. public is the issuance of the notorious White Book, which may be classified as propaganda to shift the war blame from herself to Japan, Germany and Italy. The ambitious character of this publication indicates how pressing the American Government finds it to vindicate its position before its own people and the world. Its appearance on the eve of the Congress reopening suggests that its aim is purely political and that it was meant to help the administration tide over the flood of criticism in Congress. There is no doubt that Washington is uncertain of itself and is now trying to make out a case before a distrusting world and even before its own people. Every step it takes betrays a guilty conscience for the world knows only too well the part the United States played in forcing the Axis countries into war.

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 12 dated March 28, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Questions and Answers on Middle School Education, Mission of the Diet, the Japanese Forces Come to Rescue Indonesians, and The Army of the National Government of China Active.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 43, No. 12 dated March 28, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: America's Inhuman Treatment of Japanese Internees, and visit to Maeda Fort.

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 105, No. 6 dated March 15, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: Future of Japan-Soviet Relations, War Situation in East and West and International Circumstances, New Order and Anglo-American Deception, Relations Between Soviet Union and America and Britain, Advance of Chinese Revolution, New Development of Relations Between Soviet and America and Britain, and Resistance of America, Britain and Chungking.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

The Continental Influence

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

The river of Japanese thought has received many affluents. The chief sources of such contributions were, of course, in the Asiatic continent. The intercourse between the inhabitants of these islands and those of Chosen was begun before the dawn of the historical era, and it has continued without break to this day. The most venerated Susano-o-no-Mikoto, brother of the Sun Goddess, was sent to rule Unabara which is believed to be the present Chosen, and the magnanimous and long-suffering Okuni-nushi-no-Mikoto ("great-country-master-prince") whose memory is consecrated in the famous Shrine of Izumo, was a descendant of Susano-o-no-Mikoto. If such terms as "Neno-kuni," "Yomi-no-kuni," and "Unabara" mean Chosen, as many scholars agree in thinking, even Izanagi-no-Mikoto himself may be said to have visited the peninsula once. Inaha-no-Mikoto, brother of Jimmu Tenno, also went thither.

Izumo Civilization

It is clearly stated in the Kojiki that Susano-o-no-Mikoto, after returning to Nippon, made himself ruler of Izumo-Hoki district, probably including a wide-spread region on the Japan Sea coast, and that in the time of Okuni-nushi, who represented the seventh generation from Susano-o-no-Mikoto, he surrendered the sovereignty of Izumo to the august rule of the Yamato deities. Once while traveling in San-in district along the sea coast of Izumo I heard local fish folk say that it was not an uncommon thing even now to see a boat set adrift from the Chosen shores come floating over to the beach at the back of Izumo. The name of the port town, Karatsu, in Kyushu is also significant. It was an ancient port where the trade with Chosen and China was chiefly transacted. As every Japanese knows, "Kara" is a word derived from "Korai," or "To" (Tang) which came to signify not only Chosen or China but "foreign countries" in general, except perhaps India, for which the special term "Tenjiku" was assigned. If a sealed bottle is set upon the waves off the eastern coast of Chosen it almost infallibly reaches Japanese shores between Tsuruga and Karatsu. So there was evidently a straight high road, so to speak, in the Japan Sea connecting the peninsula with Nippon's "back gardens," and no wonder that there should have developed in a province like Izumo a distinctive civilization even in the far-off days of Suinin Tenno's reign (29 B.C.-70 A.D.).

Cruel Custom Abolished

The brave and yet tender-hearted Nomi-no-Sukune who first served the Emperor as personal guard and subsequently as great Minister of State was a man of Izumo. It is a very famous story that this Sukune defeated and killed Taima-no-Kehaya the quick-kicker, the worst bully and scoundrel of the century, in the historic single combat of 23 B.C. which is believed to be the first Sumo (wrestling) game fought in Japan, so that the Japanese wrestlers ever since venerated his memory as the patron saint of Sumo-Do. It was the same Sukune who memorialized the Throne to abolish the custom of burying alive human mourners at the time of funerals by substituting living men and animals with "Haniwa" or clay figures. It seems the he was an expert maker of Haniwa, for after his retirement from his official career he was vested with the honorable family-name of "Hani-shibe no Omi" (that is, Haniwa-making-great-retainer). In those days Izumo produced many remarkable characters, among them men skilled in various ingenious arts and crafts, who produced wonderful tools and beautiful artistic objects, many of which were of course presented to the Imperial Court in Yamato.

Three Culture Centers

So it is not difficult to suppose there were in those days three distinct centers of Nippon civilization: Yamato, Izumo and Kyushu. The first was the political and administrative capital, second, a center of arts, crafts and polite accomplishments, and third, a center of foreign intercourse through which men and things of overseas countries freely entered. It was in Kyushu, it may be recalled, that Ninigi-no-Mikoto, the dearly-beloved grandson of the Sun Goddess, first descended with the heavenly mission to subjugate this "Land of Reedy Plains" (Nippon), and there can be no reason to deny that Kyushu continued for ages to be the main gateway through which communications between central Japan and the Southern region—what we now call South China, Philippines, Java, Sumatra, even India were maintained. Thus from the earliest times of which there is any memory there has been a constant, though not voluminous, inter-change of thought between these isles and the rest of the world, or that part of the world which at all counted in terms of civilization. It is safe to declare therefore that three milleniums ago Japan already boasted a very high plane of civilization while the best parts of what is now known as the European continent, except certain portions on the Mediterranean Coast, were infested by yelling savages and grinning pithecanthropuses.

ANGLO-SAXON FOREIGN POLICY KNOWS NO JUSTICE OR ETHICS

Sacrifice of Other Races and Nations Is No Hindrance In Their Race for Supremacy of Power

By AKIRA FUJII
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II

In England, with the exception of such a model idealist as Thomas Hill Green, most of the philosophers were of the experimentalist school. Thomas Hobbes is an outstanding example, expounding extremely individualistic theories. He claimed that Man's inherent natural instinct was to slaughter one another like beasts, that the relationship between men was that of dogs, and that all men were enemies of one another. In this primitive state, the only consideration of man was his own pleasure and safety, and it was out of the fear of having these most important things taken away from him that by mutual agreement it was decided to control his selfish greed, bringing into existence the State. But for the maintenance of such an institution, it was agreed that an absolute monarch was necessary, who would have complete control over the individual, and each person therefore would submit himself to the command of his ruler for his own benefit, making it possible for man to rise above the dog-and-dog relationship. However, today, such extremely individualistic ideas are not recognized, for most thinkers acknowledge the fact that man's intrinsic nature contains both selfish and altruistic elements, and Hobbes' theory that the State came into existence as the result of mutual agreement of all has long ago been discarded.

Utilitarian Views

Jeremy Bentham, James Mill, and his son, John Stuart Mill, all of the utilitarian school, declared that the ideal of man was the possession of the greatest amount of and the deepest happiness. But, the term 'happiness' ultimately means the satisfaction of one's desire for pleasure, the fulfillment of which does not mean the sacrificing of one's pleasures for the benefit of the happiness of others. The attainment by the individual of the greatest happiness for himself, consequently in the final analysis, is the essence of the extremely individualistic idea. John Stuart Mill expounded the doctrine of freedom of thought, freedom of opinion and freedom of action, but all these were considered steps in the attainment of individual pleasure, and that the State existed solely for this purpose, and on this point he differed from the ultra-nationalistic principles of Hegel and Bosanquet.

Together with Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer contributed his part to the development of the theory of evolution, which holds that in the living there is a constant struggle for existence, and in this conflict, it was only the fittest who survived, resulting in a perpetual process of natural selection. This theory caused a sensation because of its extreme departure from the traditional biological beliefs of the time, and even today, when applied to the human world, it cannot be accepted in its entirety. Spencer also advanced new theories in the philosophical field, and is well known for his claim that the fundamental factors of life are adapted to man's social environments, that is, the adaptation of the individual, and not of all mankind. Therefore, the more talented the individual, the more skillful is his adaptation. So, according to this hypothesis, it is the duty of the State to look after the welfare of the weak, to protect the loser, and to undertake other such social enterprises.

Studying the Anglo-American ideologies, we are able to understand our antagonistic feeling toward the selfish and utilitarian politics and diplomacy, and the soundness of our criticisms. For, the relationship between their philosophy and their diplomacy cannot be severed, and the great influence exerted by the fundamental ultra-materialistic conviction that the subsistence and extravagance of the individual is the most important thing to be placed above the happiness and prosperity of others, cannot be over-estimated.

Examples of Vile Methods

In conclusion, I would like to present a few specific examples of the opportunistic and profiteering foreign policy which I have hitherto described.

In American democracy there is a complete absence of any sentiment of loyalty to their leader and to their country, and this shortcoming has been lamented, even by many Americans. In fact they even resort to extremely inhumane measures in the treatment of others if such steps are deemed profitable. The details of their shipping of negroes from Africa to be sold into slavery in the human market is too well known a historical fact to be discussed here. Although the Civil War was fought in order to liberate these slaves, the institution as such was abolished but to this day, the negroes have not received equal treatment given other citizens, and though placed on a socially lower level and treated contemptuously, they have not been able to retaliate. America's domestic politics, outwardly so glamorous, is in reality cruel and inhumane, nurturing a culture marked by superficiality and frivolity. The San Francisco Elementary School problem, the anti-Japanese Immigration Law, and other measures were clear indications of the extent to which they were willing to sacrifice and check other nations, especially Japan, for its own end.

In the field of diplomacy, the same trend may be seen. On December 2, 1823, President Monroe, then in office, sent a document to Congress, in which he presented the essential points of his country's international policy, which were:

(1) Non-participation in European affairs.

(2) Non-participation by European nations in American internal affairs.

(3) The western hemisphere shall not become in the future the object for colonization by European powers.

But it is doubtful whether this declaration, known thereafter as the Monroe Doctrine has been followed faithfully by America. The very fact that that country entered the first World War was in itself a violation of this policy, but this was followed later by President Wilson's advocation of the self-determination of races, aiding weaker and lesser racial groups to gain their national independence, thereby attempting to prevent the recovery of Germany to her former position by a system of encirclement and constant policing.

Monroe Doctrine Discarded

Though outwardly, at least, endeavoring to uphold the Monroe Doctrine in relation to Europe, when it came to affairs concerning Japan, and more recently, Manchoukuo and the Chinese continent, they have carried out a policy directly contradictory to this doctrine. During the Sino-Japanese War, America fathomed the weakness of our financial position, and while pretending to aid us out of pure kindness, she was at the same time actively intriguing in order to realize her greedy ambitions. But our country did not become a victim of her schemes, and it is indeed fortunate that our administrators have been able to maintain and protect the safety of our land. But, judging from various facts, America has continued to consider us an obstacle to the accomplishing of her selfish designs. Her imperialistic ambitions led in the direction to the annexation of Hawaii in 1898, and in the following year to the absorption of the Philippines, Guam, and Samoa. It was at this time also that the Secretary of State John Hay, proclaimed the policy of Open Door and Equal Opportunity in China. The Russo-Japanese War opened for Japan her road to establishment as a world power, causing America more and more to distrust the prospering fortune of our country. The Versailles, Washington and London Conferences indirectly were part of a scheme by America and England to check Japan, as may be seen by the establishment of collective security, disarmament, non-interference in internal affairs, and other measures, designed to withhold the increasing strength of other nations.

Unsuccessful in her attempts to humble Japan, even by such measures as the Kellogg Pact, the Anti-War Agreement, and the Nine Power Treaty, all contracted for her selfish ends, America then turned to the weaker nation, China, intimidating and threatening her, at the same time acquiring huge interests. Finding Japan an obstacle to the realization of her greedy designs in the Orient, and not making headway even with her contradictory diplomacy, utterly devoid of ethics or justice, America attempted to strike down our country. And in spite of our repeated conciliatory diplomatic negotiations, she refused to discontinue her aggressive policies, resorting even to the establishment of the ABCD encircling camp, and the abrogation of the trade agreement in her attempt to isolate Japan politically and economically, and for this reason Japan was forced to resort to the final and decisive steps.

Britain's Foreign Policy

England's selfish and opportunistic foreign policy is reflected in her crafty colonial measures. She did not fail to use any and every method in order to increase her own prosperity and well-being, and her success may be seen from the vastness of her domain, which covers a good portion of the world map. There is scarcely a single small nation who has not become a victim of her evil designs, and

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